

La transformación del paisaje

MODELOS DE ACTUACIÓN

20 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018

Pilar Barba



ST GILES ROOKERY — <http://stgilesonline.org/history/st-giles-rookery/>,



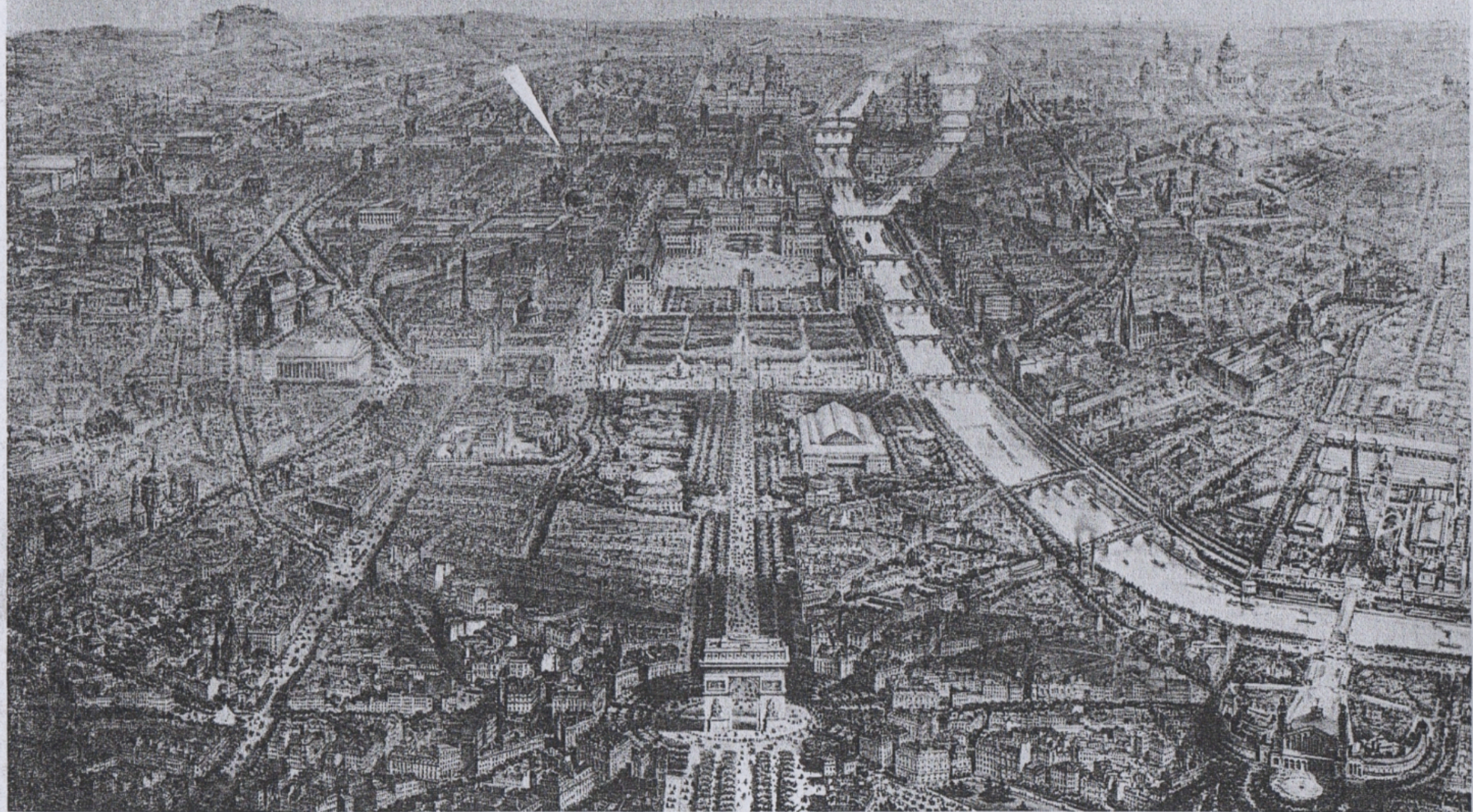
LONDON SHADOWS, 1854 — victorianlondon.org



GHOST MAP 1854 LONDRES, John Snow, Charles Cheffins



GHOST MAP 1854 LONDRES, John Snow, Charles Cheffins



RÉALISATIONS URBAINES À PARIS
SOUS LE SECOND EMPIRE ET AU DÉBUT DE LA TROISIÈME RÉPUBLIQUE



Code couleur : Selon l'année de prise du décret de permis ou d'alignement (ou du commencement des travaux en cas de différence importante). Caractères de couleur jaune en cas de voie provisoire basant l'alignement uniquement d'un alignement ou d'un dégrèvement.

(1856) : Année de la prise de décret pour le permis ou l'alignement
(1856-1866) : Année de la prise de décret et année de la fin des travaux si elle est connue
(1857-1866) : Année de la prise de décret et année du commencement des travaux en cas de différence importante
(1858, puis 1862) : Année des prises de décret pour des travaux d'alignement

Légende : Voir article Wikipedia y afférent

Base de données originale pour la cartographie : OpenStreetMap (CC-BY-SA)

Réalisation de la carte originale de Paris par Mark Jaroski pour Wikimedia

Réalisation de la carte des réalisations urbaines par David Deshayes pour Wikipedia

Source : Numérisation officielle des plans publics et privés (Plan de Paris) /

enquêtes de Michel Carrière / Fondation Napoléon / équipement paris.fr

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- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3. Magasin..... | 12. Maison de Garde..... |
| 4. Maison de Garde Portier..... | 13. Maison de Garde Portier..... |
| 5. Belvédère..... | 14. Belvédère..... |
| 6. Source..... | 15. Maison de Garde Portier..... |
| 7. Source de la Cascade..... | 16. Café Restaurant..... |
| 8. Grotte et Cascade..... | 17. Belvédère..... |
| 9. Rotonde..... | 18. Maison de Garde Portier..... |

ECHELLE DE 0^m 0005 POUR 1^m 00.
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 Mètres.



PARC DES BUTTES-CHAUMONT 1864, Jean-Charles Alphand



PARC DES BUTTES-CHAUMONT 1864, Jean-Charles Alphand

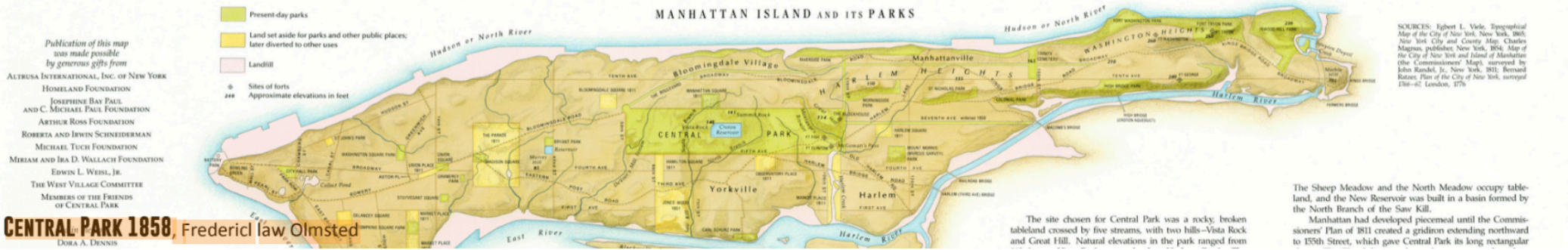


PARC DES BUTTES-CHAUMONT 1864, Jean-Charles Alphand





PARC DES BUTTES CHAUMONT 1964, Jean-Charles Alphand





DESIGN FOR
PROSPECT PARK
IN
THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

1871

OLMSTED VAUX & CO. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

J. Y. CULYER, CHIEF ENGINEER.



PROSPECT PARK 1866, Frederick Law Olmsted

Plano de la Ciudad de Santiago

Templos

- a. La Catedral
- b. Compañía
- c. Santo Domingo
- d. S. Pablo
- e. S. Ana
- f. San Agustín
- g. La Merced
- h. S. J. de los Rios
- i. S. Francisco
- j. S. Diego
- m. S. Lázaro
- n. S. Miguel
- o. La Estampa
- p. Monjas Capuchinas
- q. Monjas Rosas
- r. Monjas Agustinas
- s. Monjas Claras
- t. Monjas del Carmelo
- u. S. José
- v. Mon. del Cor. de S. P. de la
- w. Monjas de la Victoria
- x. Colegio Agustino
- y. Concepción Dominica

- aa. S. Juan de Dios
- cc. S. Francisco de Borja

Sitios notables

- A. Plaza mayor
- B. Plaza de la Moneda
- C. Plaza de abasto
- D. Puente del Mapocho
- E. Zapamar
- F. Alameda
- G. La Moneda
- H. Río Mapocho
- I. Cerro de S. Lucía
- M. Cer. de S. Cristóbal
- N. Cer. de la Piedra

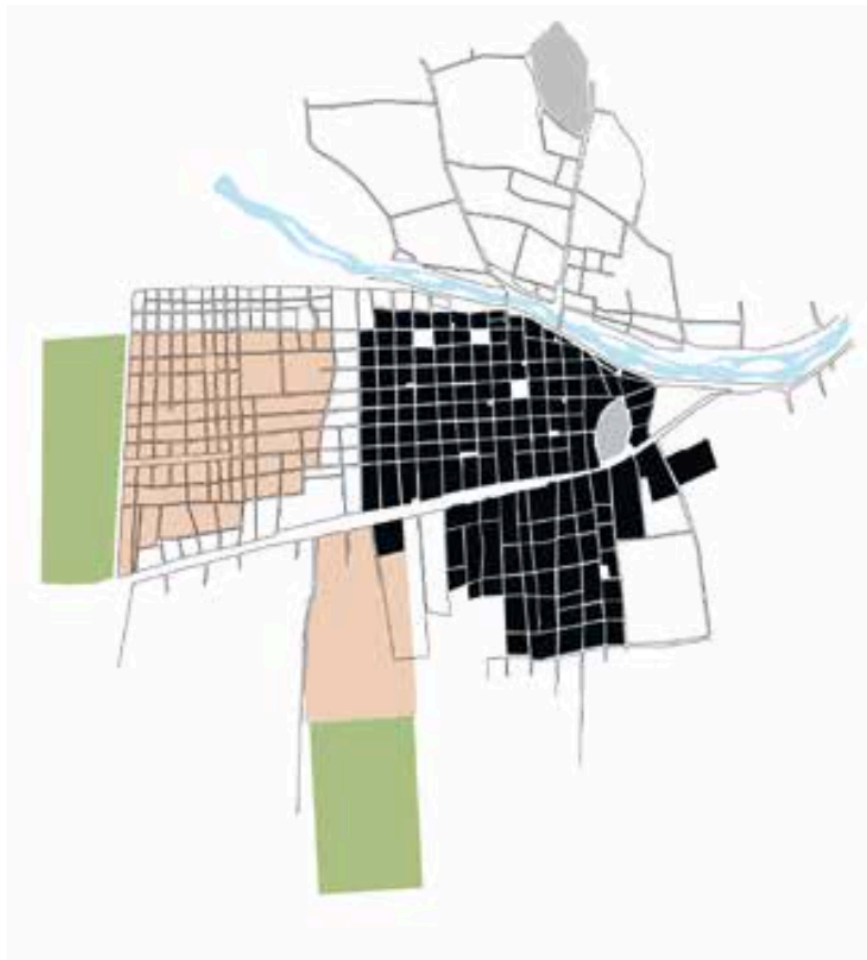


No. 101 — SANTIAGO — Quinta Normal
La Laguna de los Cisnes.



"Foto Leon"





El plano de Herbage de 1841 muestra que Santiago apenas alcanzaba las 370 hectáreas. La Quinta y el barrio Yungay agregaban 317 hectáreas al tejido, y el Campo de Marte, sólo con su proyección hasta la Alameda y el Zanjón de la Aguada, otras 216. Es decir, se sumaban más de 530 hectáreas como posibilidades concretas de ciudad. En este sentido, ninguna operación de suelo, ni privada ni estatal, volvería a tener la envergadura proporcional de lo que se transó entre 1841 y 1843.

Esquema de la expansión de Santiago, tomando como base geométrica el plano de Mostardi Fioretti (1864) y el plano de Herbage (1841) para la suposición de tejido poblado. / *Santiago's expansion scheme, based on the Mostardi Fioretti's plan (1864) and the Herbage's plan (1841) for the assumption of populated urban fabric.*
Fuente / Source: Dibujo de la autora. / *Drawing by the author.*



EL LEGADO DE BENJAMÍN VICUÑA MACKENNA

MAPA INFOGRÁFICO DEL LEGADO URBANO DEL INTENDENTE BENJAMÍN VICUÑA MACKENNA

El Intendente Vicuña Mackenna legó a la ciudad más de 200 proyectos de urbanismo, paisajismo, servicio comunitario, arquitectura pública y orden edilicio. Promovió la educación cívica y las buenas costumbres en la vida pública de la ciudad. No concretó todos estos proyectos en su época. Los dejó planteados y se fueron concretando durante el siglo XX.
Copyright: Carlos Mallet Aránguiz.
Ley N° 17.336 sobre Propiedad Intelectual.

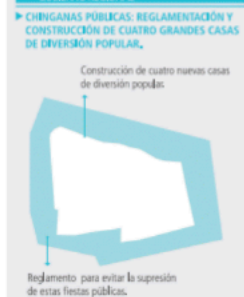
SANTIAGO DE 1875



VALIDACIÓN Y TRANSPORTE URBANO



SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA Y GOBIERNO REGIONAL

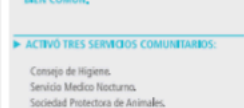


PROVERBIOS DE UN NUEVO SISTEMA DE VESTUARIO Y ARMAMENTO PARA LA POLICÍA DE SEGURIDAD.



AGREGÓ 130 BARILES DE GAS AL SISTEMA DE ALUMBRADO DE PÚBLICO, MEJORANDO LA SEGURIDAD CIUDADANA.

REGLAMENTO LAS CASAS DE PRENDA POR EL BIEN COMÚN.



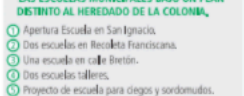
IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE LAS PRIMARIAS 8 PILAS (FUENTES) DE AGUA POTABLE PARA LA CIUDAD: ACCESO CIUDADANO AL BIENESTAR.



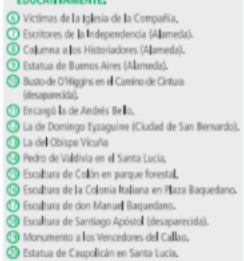
ÁREAS VERDES, PARQUES PÚBLICOS Y ESPACIOS SUSTENTABLES



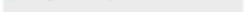
EDUCACIÓN, CULTO Y CULTURA



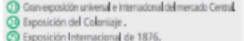
MONUMENTOS INAUGURADOS, REINAUGURADOS, SEÑALADOS Y REINTERPRETADOS EDUCATIVAMENTE.



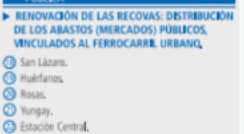
REAPERTURA DEL TEATRO MUNICIPAL EN 1875.



EXPOSICIONES UNIVERSALES.



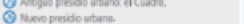
ARQUITECTURA Y EDIFICACIÓN PÚBLICA



MEJORAMIENTO DE LOS MATADEROS Y SU VINCULACIÓN CON LA LÍNEA FÉRREA.



REPARACIÓN Y TERMINACIÓN DEL PRESIDIO URBANO.

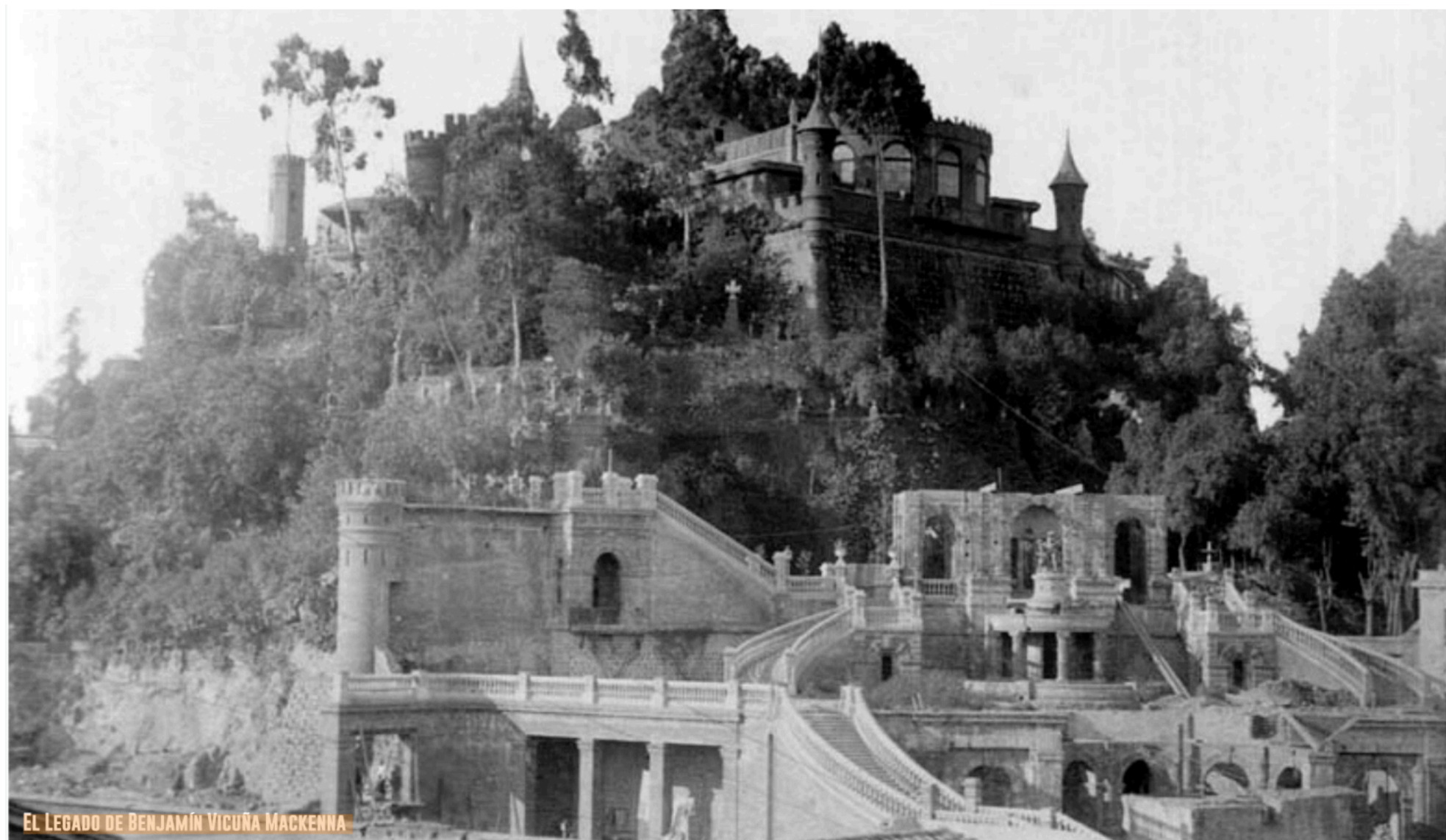


CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UNA NUEVA CASA DE CIUDAD.





EL LEGADO DE BENJAMÍN VICUÑA MACKENNA



EL LEGADO DE BENJAMÍN VICUÑA MACKENNA



PARQUE COMSINO LA LAG
265





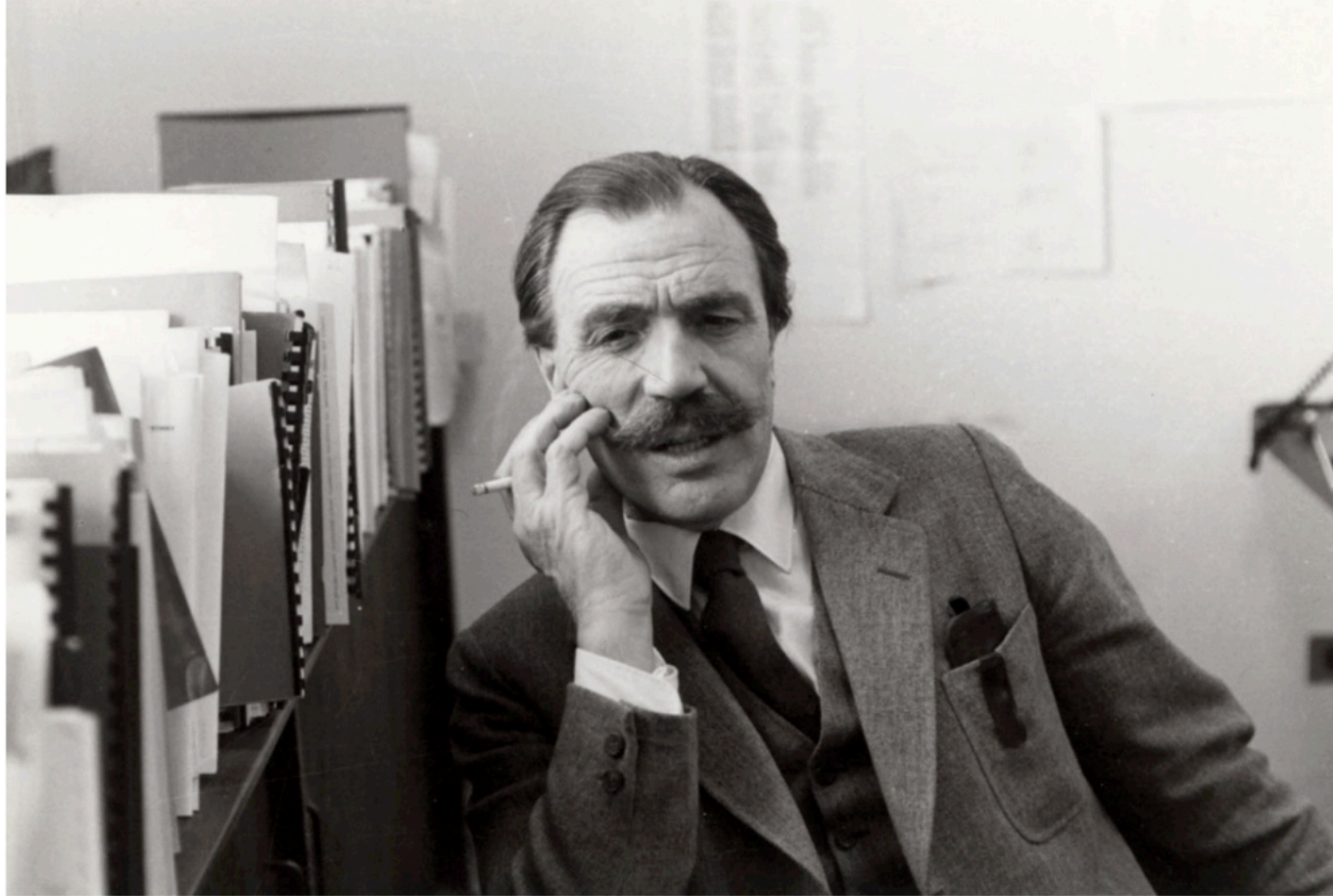
EL LEGADO DE BENJAMÍN VICUÑA MACKENNA, Parque Forestal Renner y Dubois



EL LEGADO DE BENJAMÍN VICUNA MACKENNA, Parque Forestal Renner y Dubois



EL LEGADO DE BENJAMÍN VICUÑA MACKENNA, Parque Forestal Renner y Dubois



IAN MCHARG—



SLOPE



SURFACE DRAINAGE



SOIL DRAINAGE



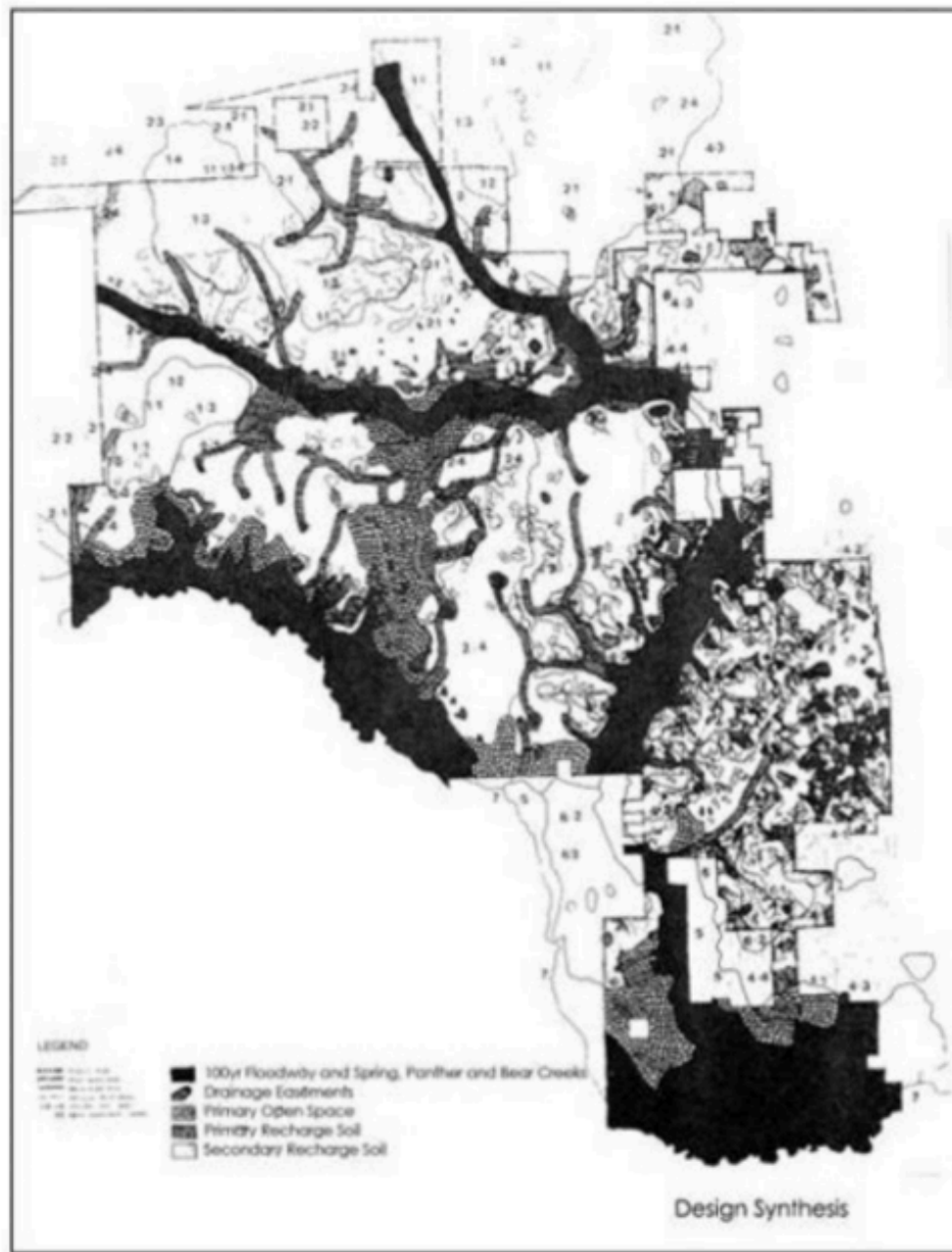
BEDROCK FOUNDATION



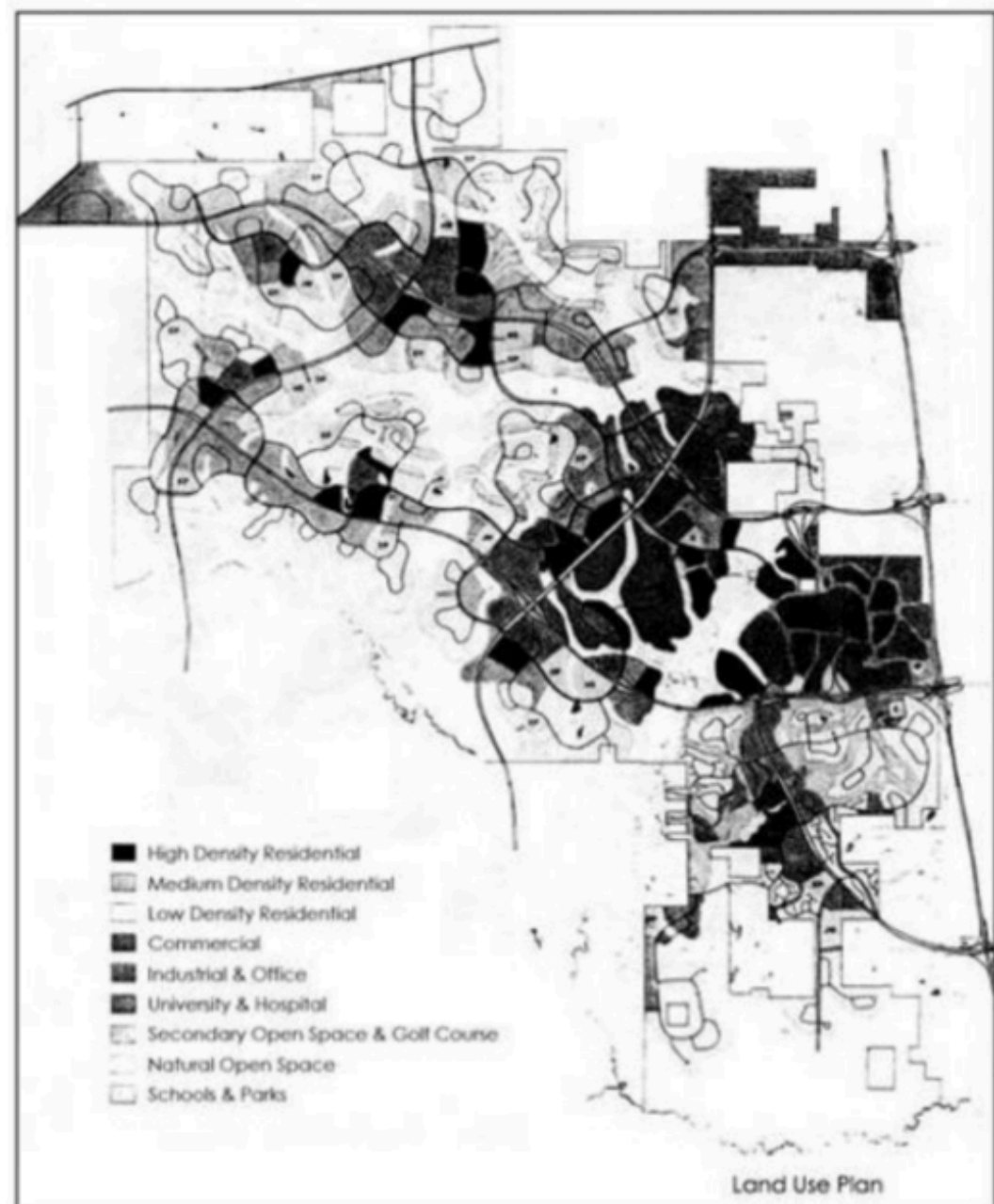
SOIL FOUNDATION



SUSCEPTIBILITY TO EROSION

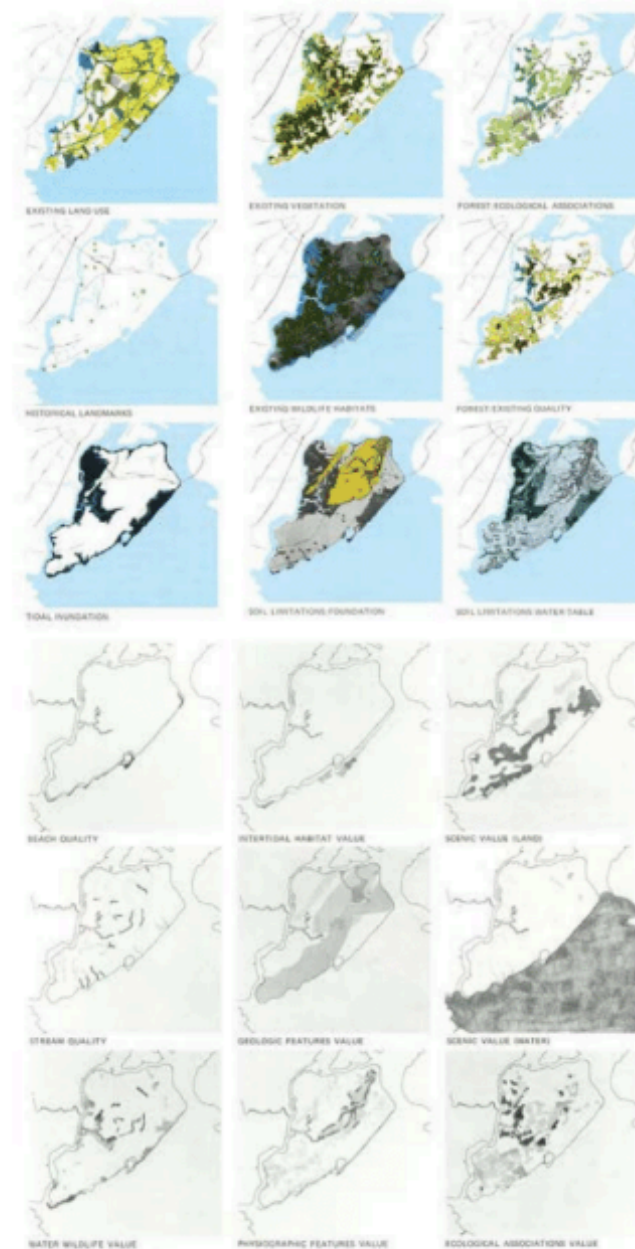


(a)



(b)

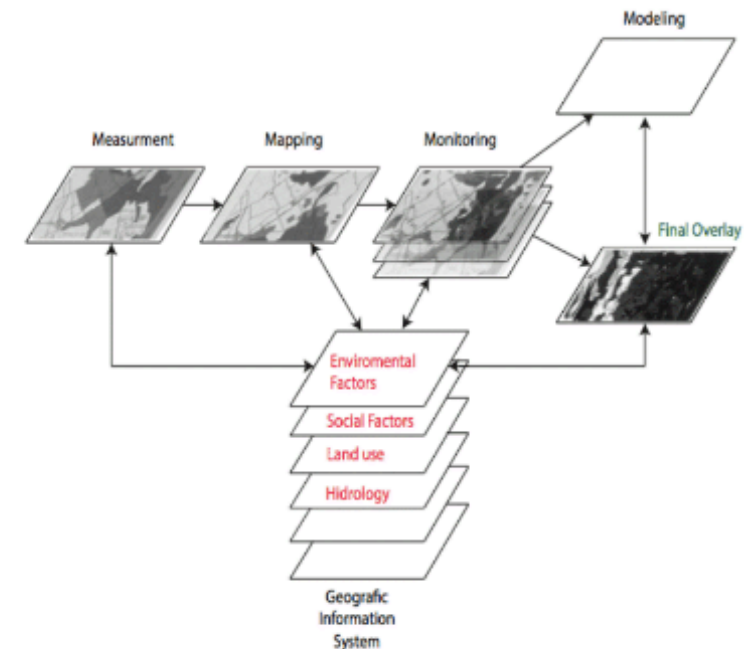
Enviroment and Social Factors



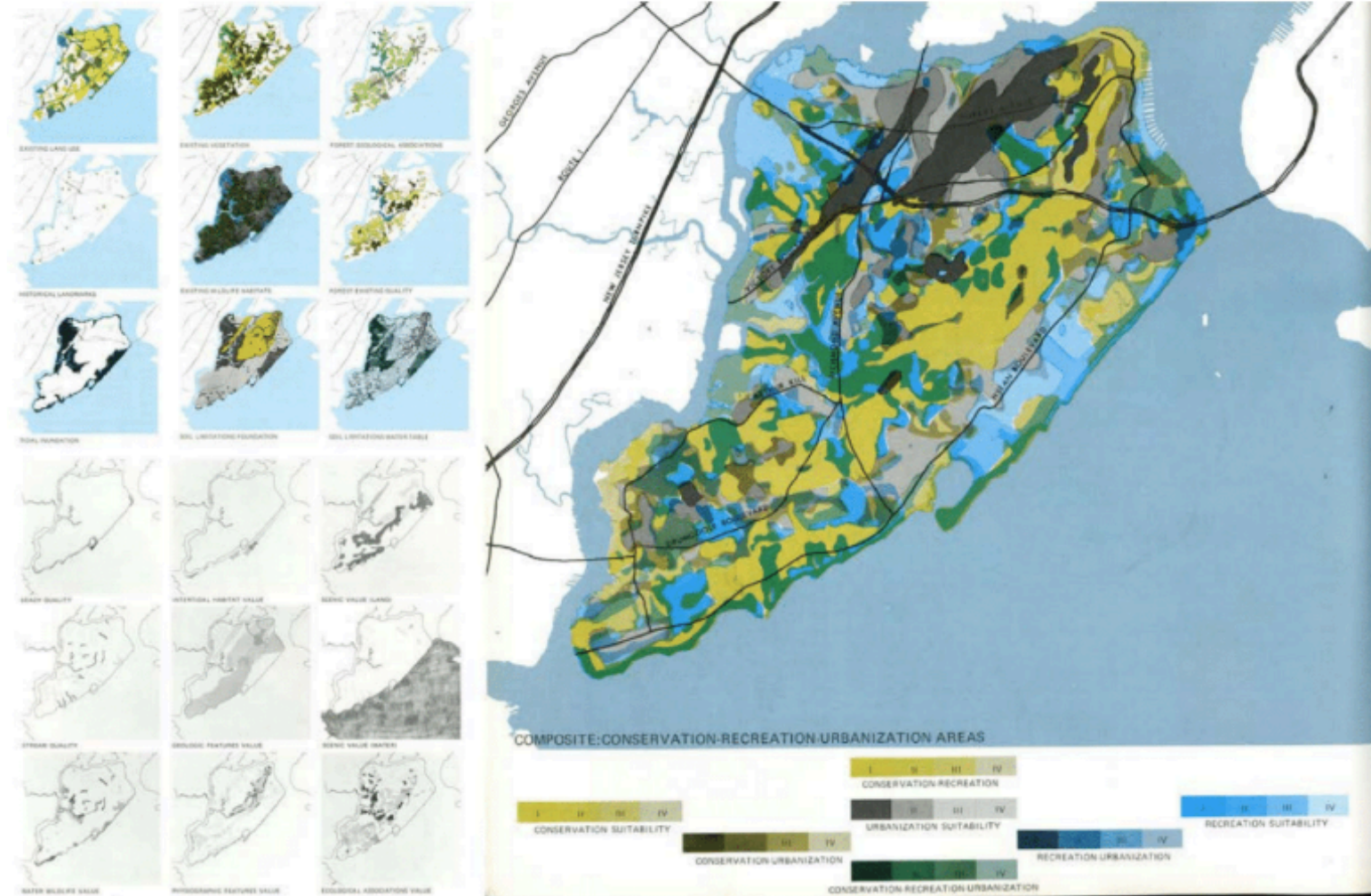
Method

The method used by Ian McHarg included a map for each factor with a different transparency of gray. Once all the factors were correctly mapped, they were overlapped to generate a complete map of the island.

In this new document, the darkest gradations of tones represent areas with the greatest value, and the lightest tones represent the least significant value. McHarg's solution was a route through an area to the west of the greenbelt, saving valuable forest and parkland.



Plan



Elements

Slope

Soil foundation

Historic values

Recreation values

Surface drainage

Erosion susceptibility

Scenic values

Wildlife values

Soil drainage

Land values

Forest values

Residential values

Bedrock foundation

Tidal inundation

Water values (lakes,
ponds, streams, etc.)

Institutional values

LIMITE DE LA CIUDAD _ LYNCH

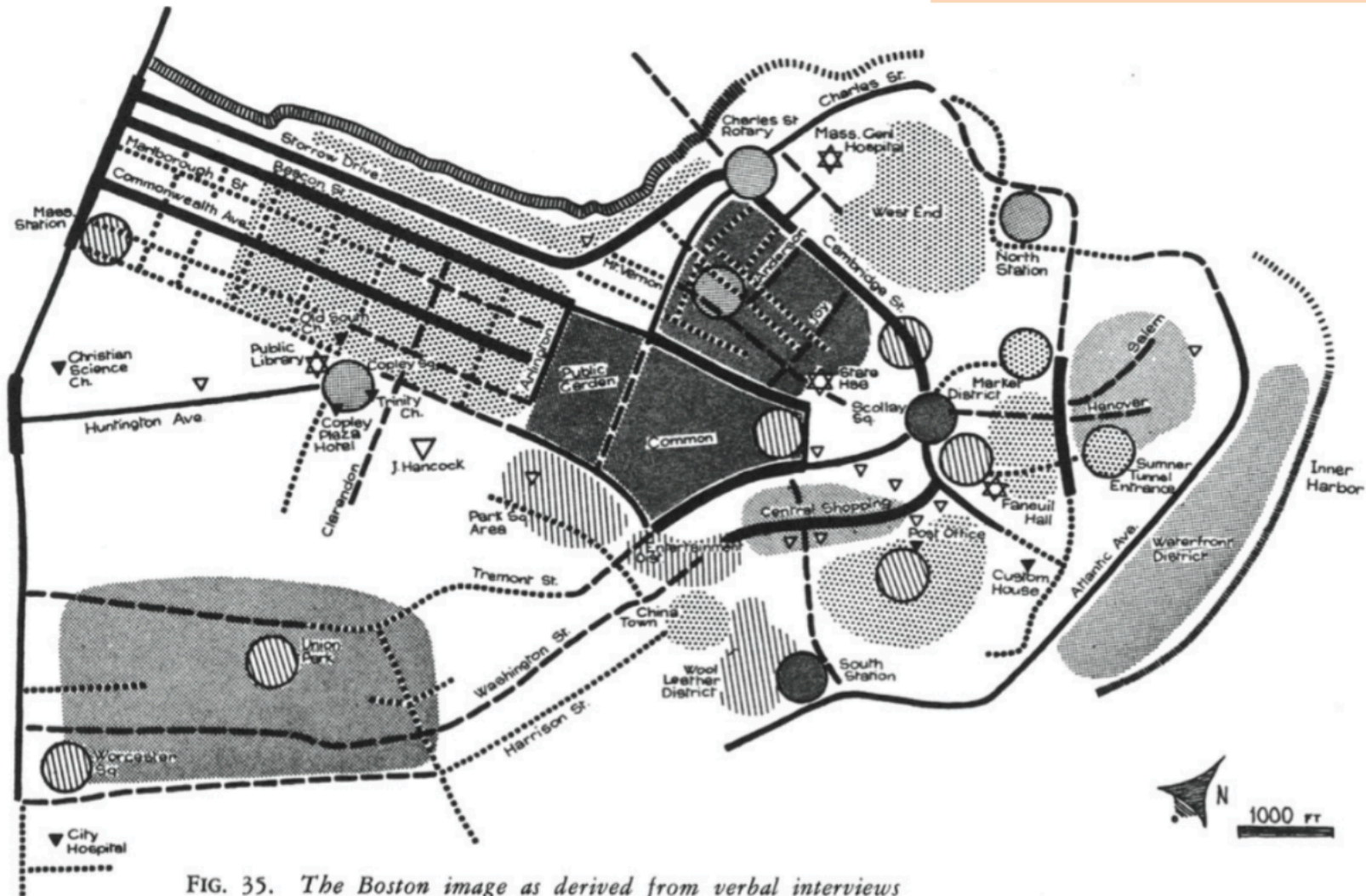
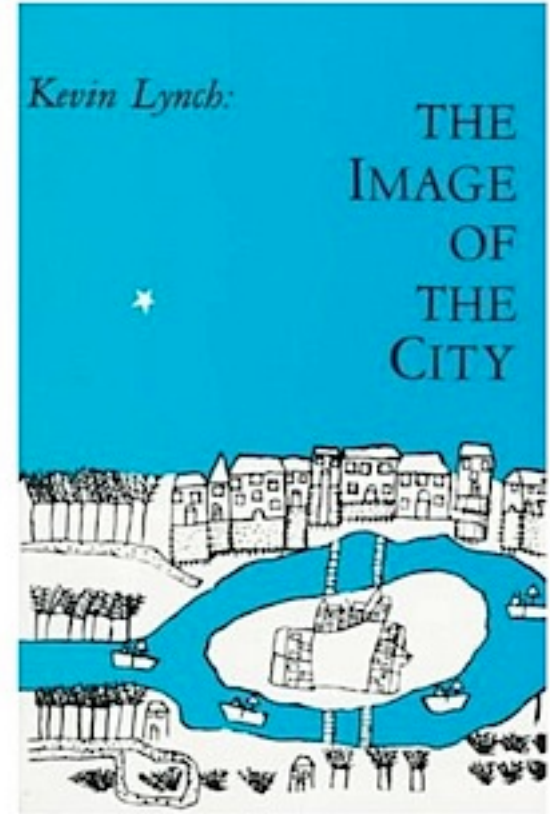
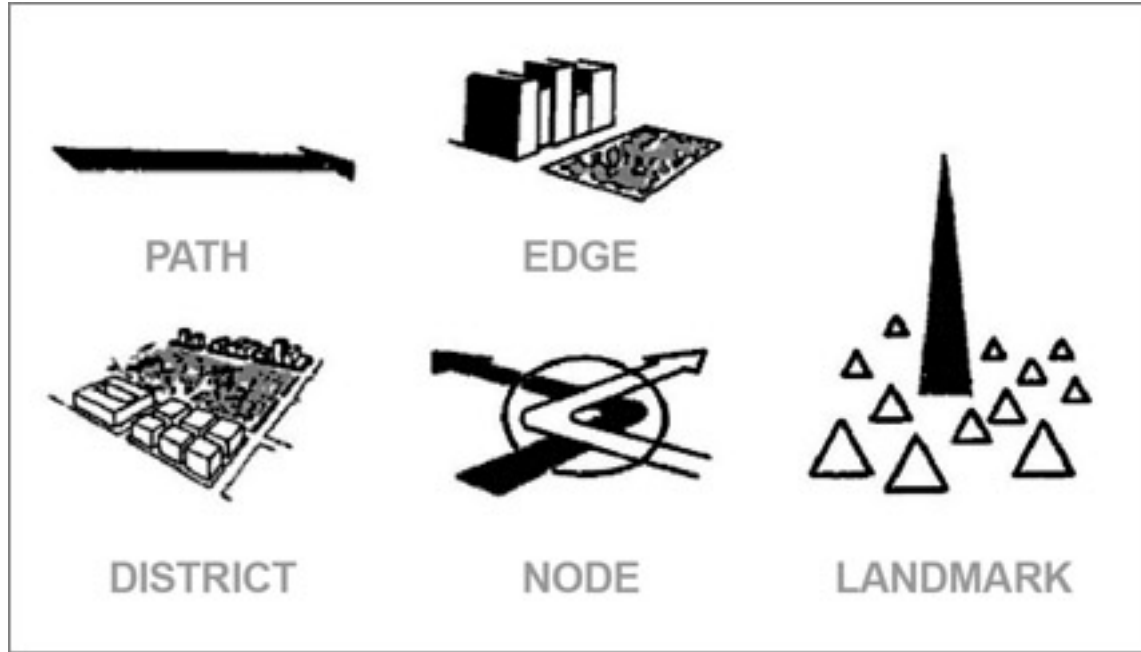
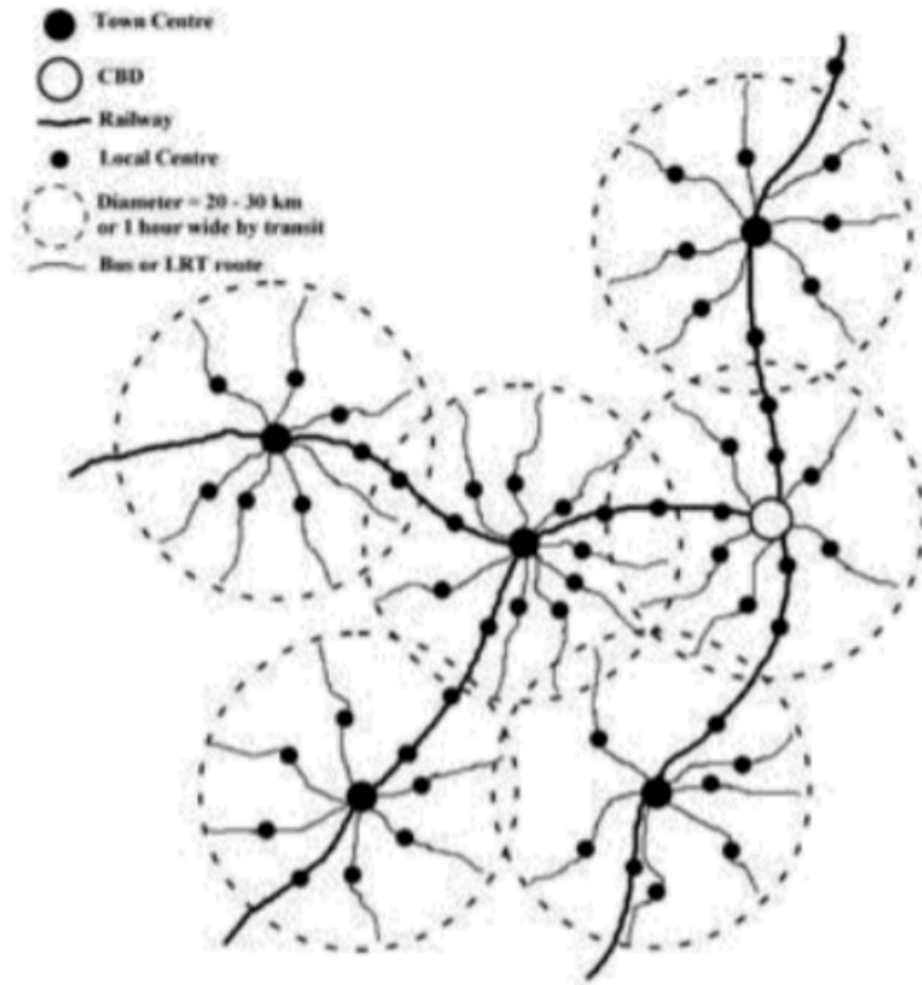
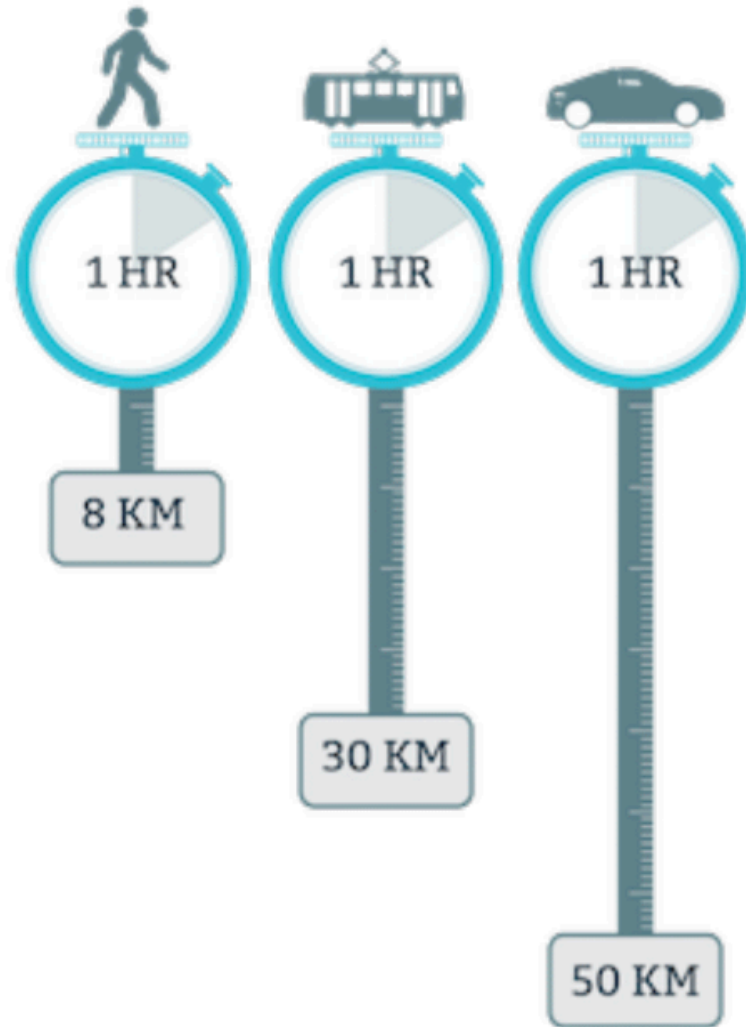


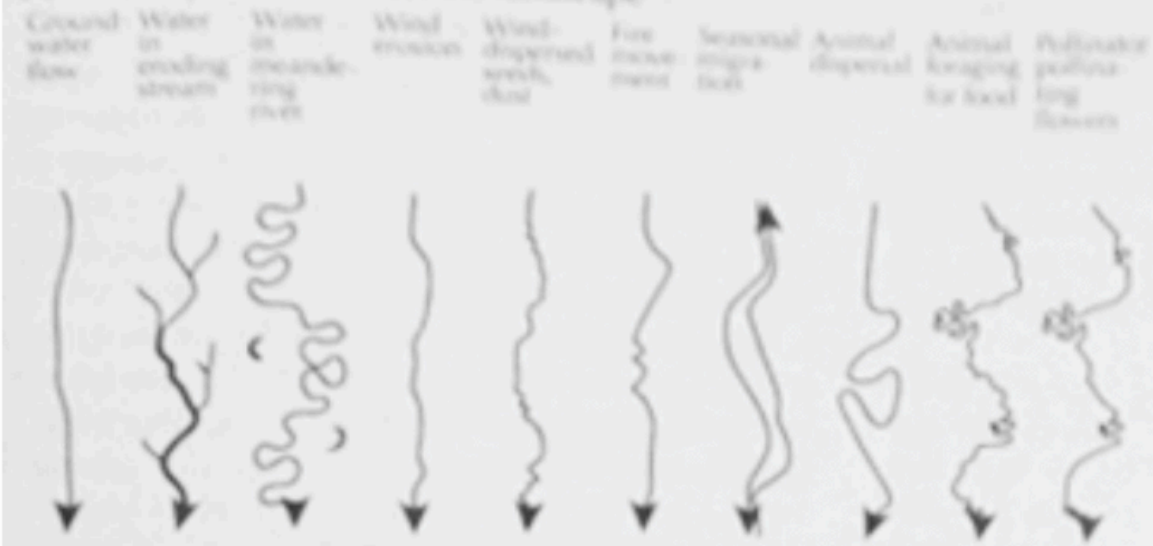
FIG. 35. The Boston image as derived from verbal interviews



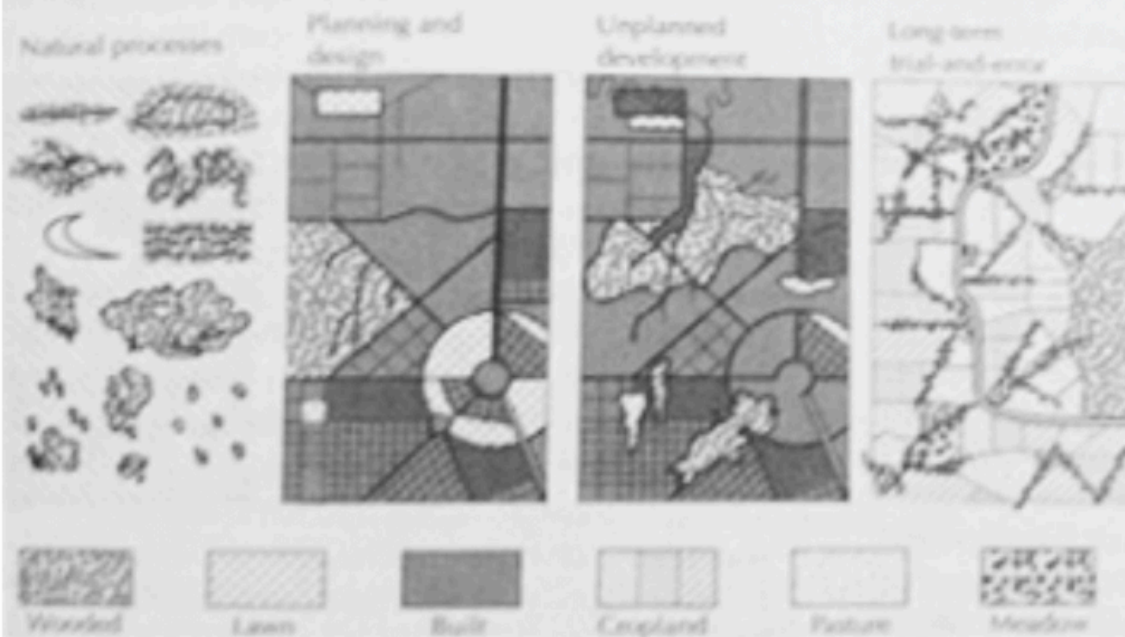
CONSTANTE DE MARCHETTI



(a) Natural processes across the landscape



(b) Landscape patterns produced by:





Ficha Biográfica

Richard T.T. Forman

Catedrático de Ecología del paisaje en la Universidad de Harvard.

Sus investigaciones y escritos incluyen temas como ecología del paisaje, regional y de las carreteras, mosaicos territoriales cambiantes, planificación y conservación del uso del suelo, y la armonía espacial entre naturaleza y población humana en el territorio.

Conocido mundialmente como el padre de la Ecología del Paisaje.

Landscape Ecology Principles

in Landscape Architecture

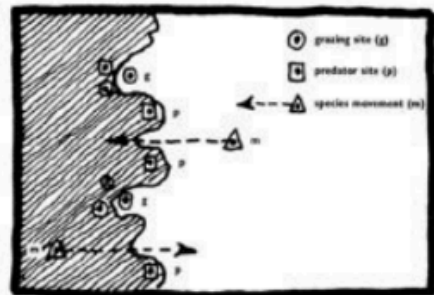
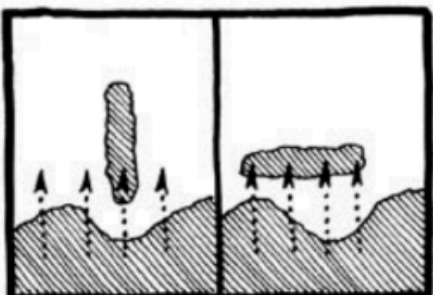
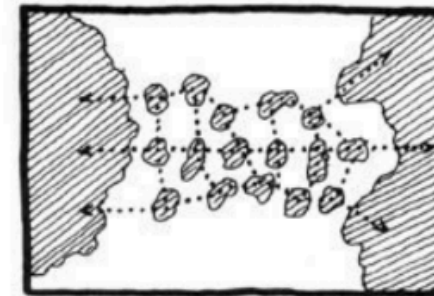
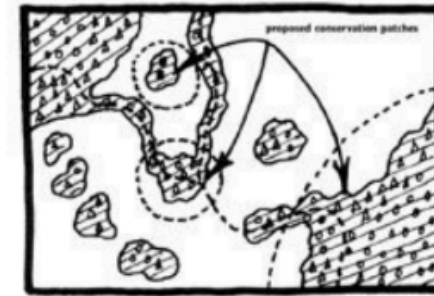
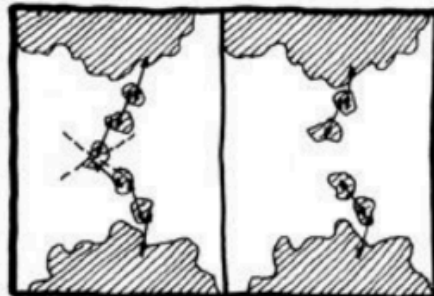
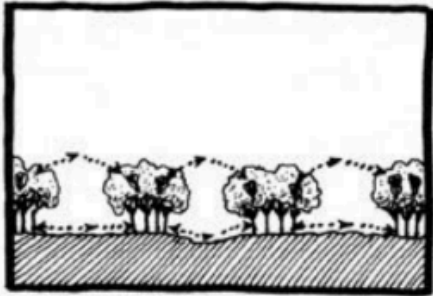
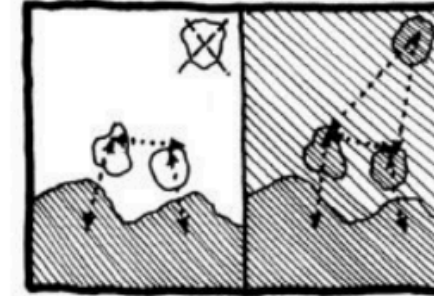
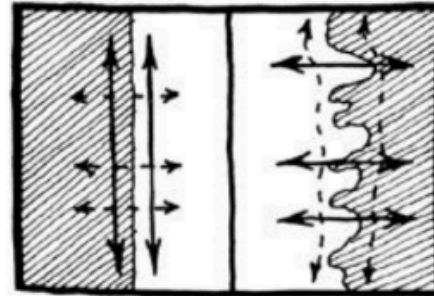
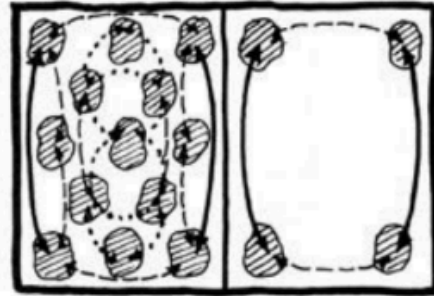
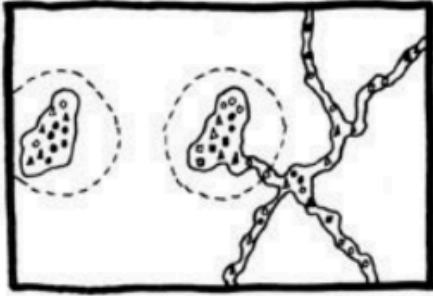
and Land-Use Planning

*Wenche E. Dramstad,
James D. Olson,
and Richard T. T. Forman*

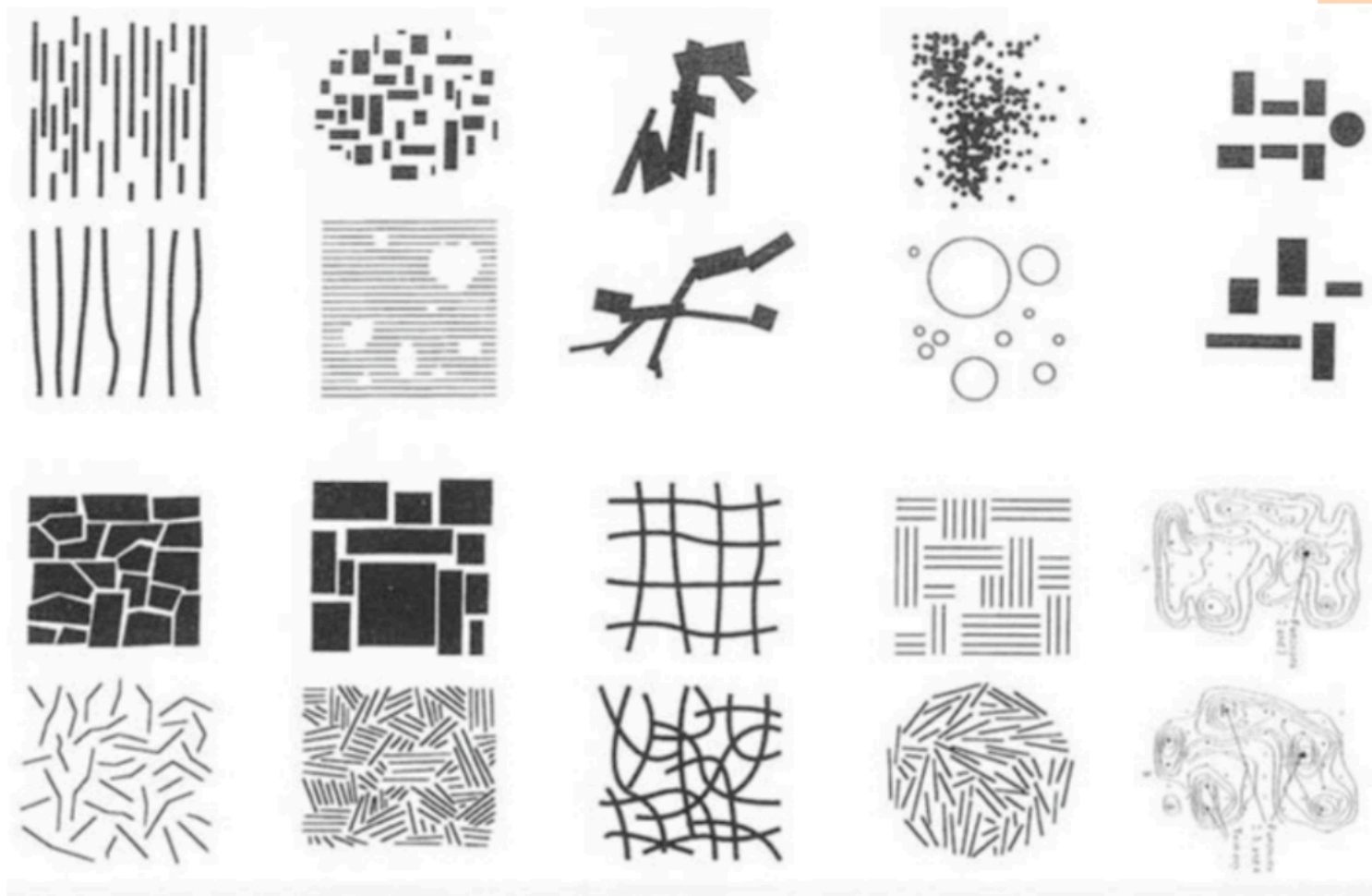
Land Mosaics

The ecology of landscapes and regions

Richard T. T. Forman

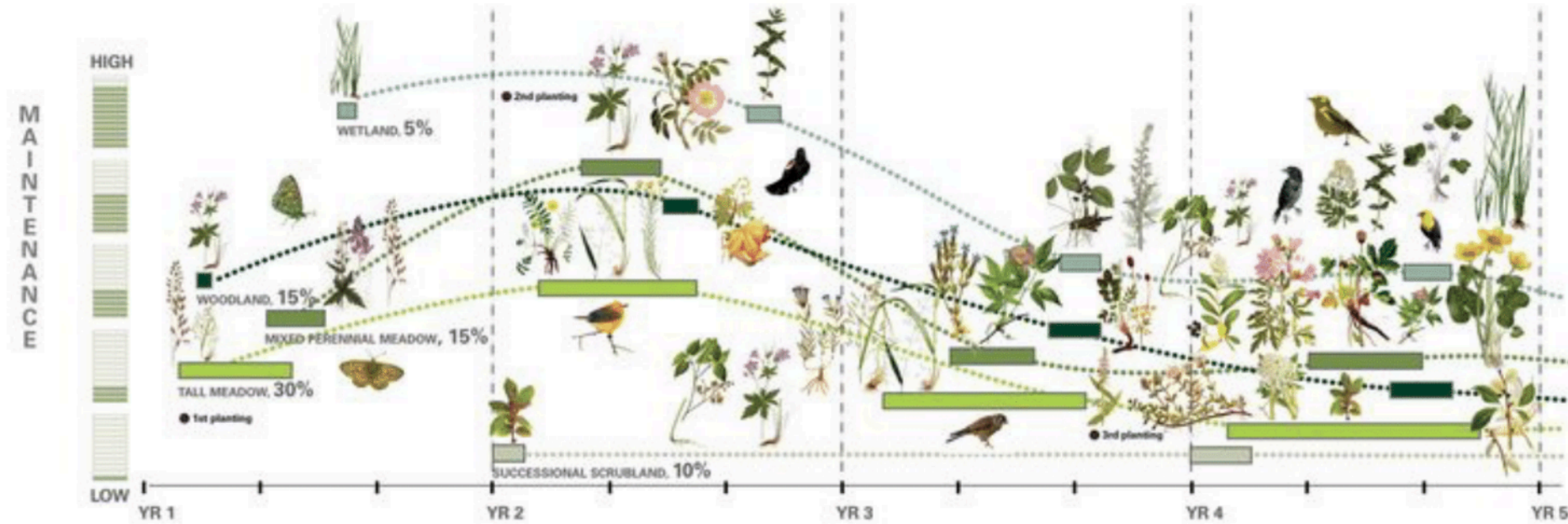


CAMPOS



Stan Allen

DISEÑANDO ECOSISTEMAS HUMANOS: CONCEPTO ECOSISTÉMICO



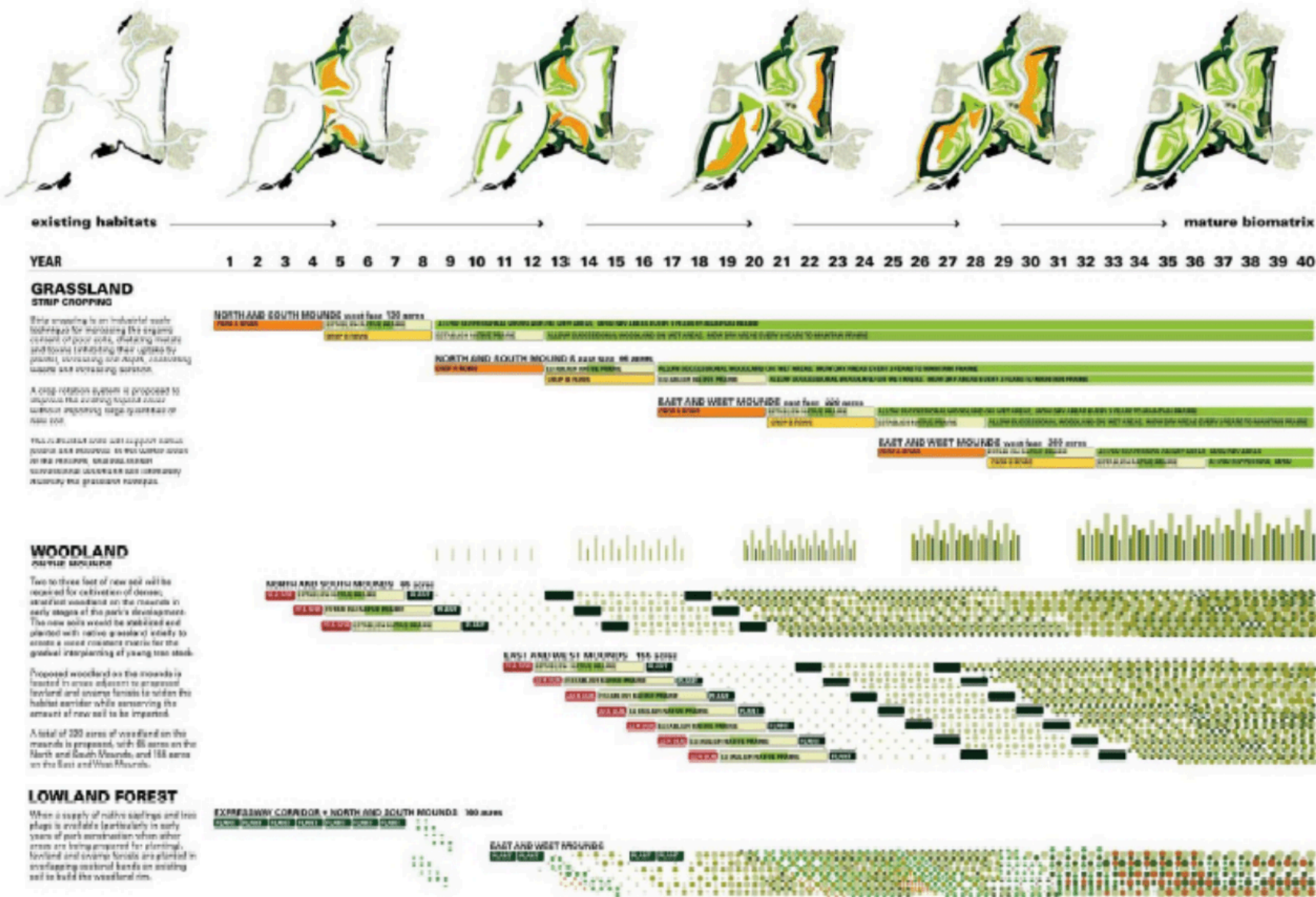


FIGURE 04: PHASING AND CULTIVATION OF NEW HABITATS OVERTIME AT FRESH KILLS PARK

DISEÑANDO ECOSISTEMAS HUMANOS: PROCESO DE DISEÑO



EXISTING HABITATS



PHASE ONE



PHASE TWO



PHASE THREE



PHASE FOUR



MATURE BIOMATRIX





ART MOUND +
PARK CIRCLE

PUBLIC
GARDENS

COMMUNITY
CENTER +
SPORTS FIELDS

THE RANGE +
ARBORETUM

PATRIOT LAKE

PLOUGH PARK

THE OUTBACK

CATCH 'EM LAKES

THE REFUGE

ORCHARDS +
BERRY FIELDS

CROP +
RESEARCH FIELDS

AGRICENTER





DIVERSE



**ACTIVE
PLAY**



FAMILY



AMENITY



PASSIVE



ACCESSIBLE



COMMUNITY



BIG

THE SITE TODAY

4.62 miles

3.13 miles

PATRIOT LAKE

mullins station road

raleigh-lagrange road

walnut grove road

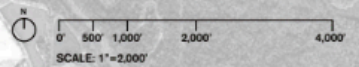
humphreys boulevard

walnut grove road

germantown rd

wolf river boulevard

I-240



CONSERVATION EASEMENT

- TIER 1
- TIER 2
- TIER 3
- TIER 4
- AREA 10
- BURCH NATURAL AREA

BURCH NATURAL AREA
(NORTH)

AREA 10

SHELBY FARMS PARK
TIER 1

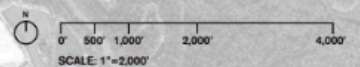
LANDFILL

AGRICENTER
AGRICULTURAL AREA
TIER 3

AGRICENTER CAMPUS
TIER 2

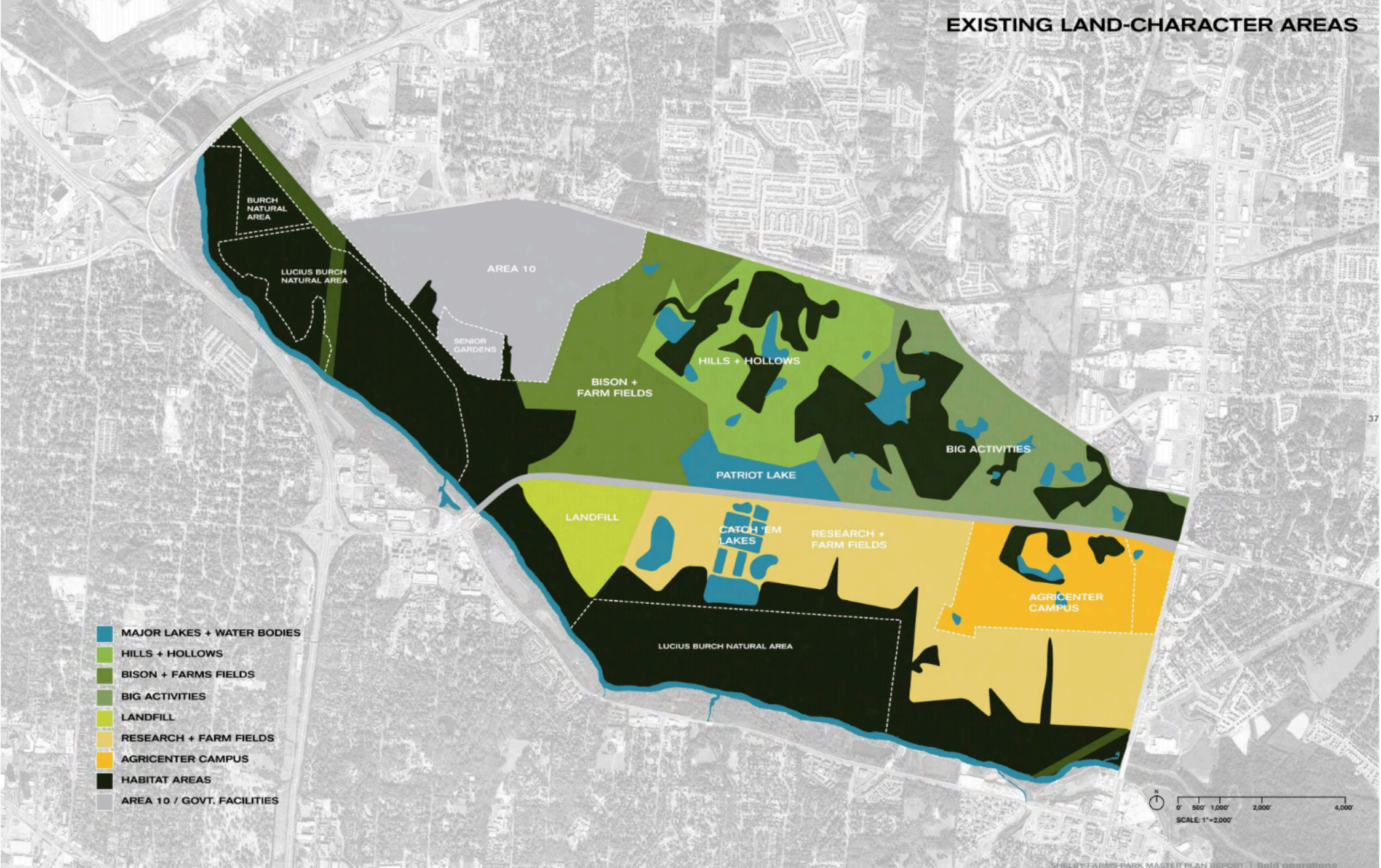
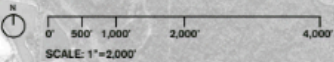
AGRICENTER
SHOWPLACE ARENA
TIER 4

BURCH NATURAL AREA
(SOUTH)



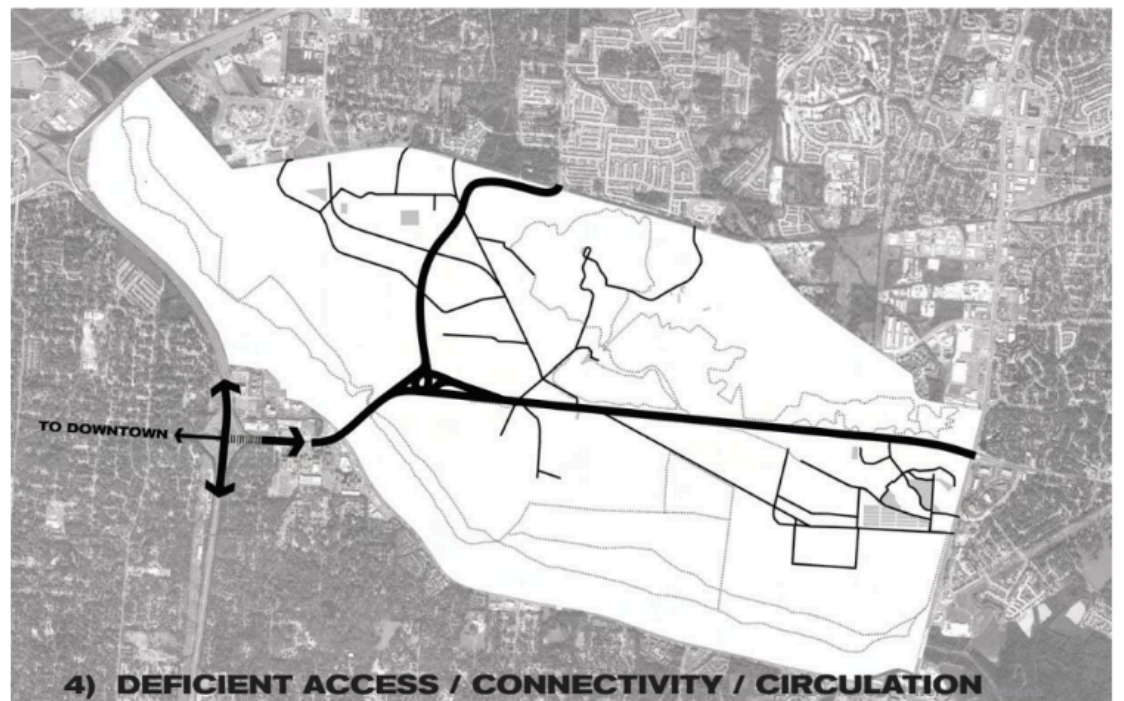
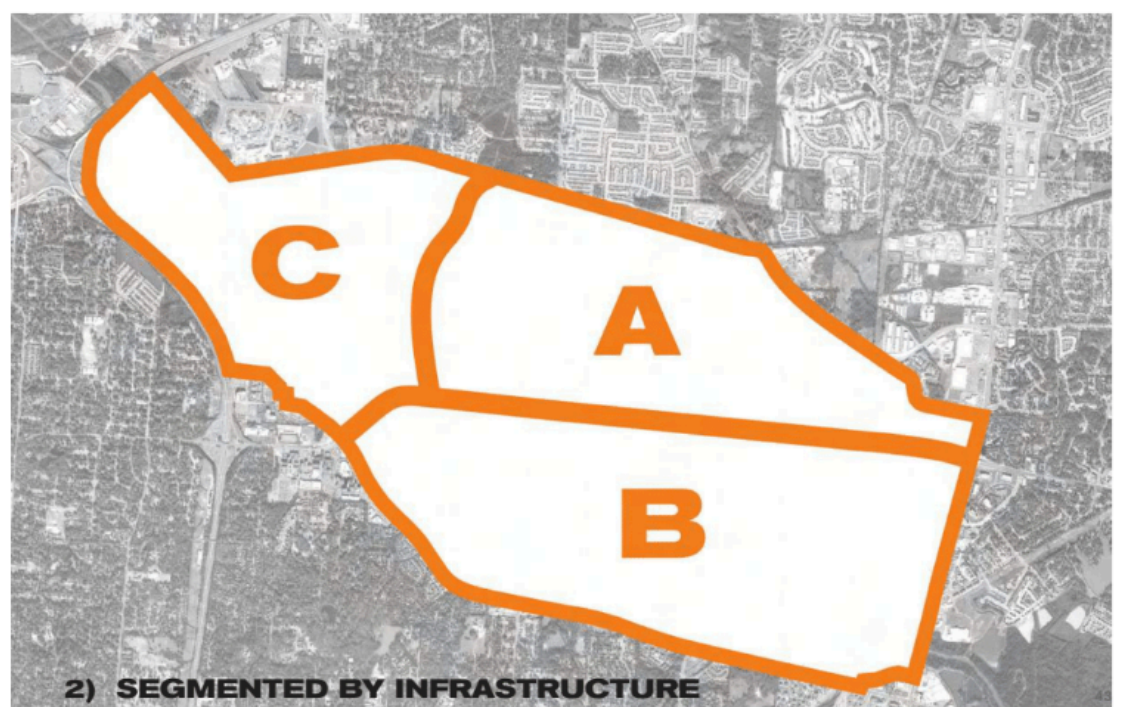
EXISTING LAND-CHARACTER AREAS

- MAJOR LAKES + WATER BODIES
- HILLS + HOLLOWES
- BISON + FARMS FIELDS
- BIG ACTIVITIES
- LANDFILL
- RESEARCH + FARM FIELDS
- AGRICENTER CAMPUS
- HABITAT AREAS
- AREA 10 / GOVT. FACILITIES



EXISTING LANDSCAPE TOPOGRAPHY





IDENTITY + ACCESS

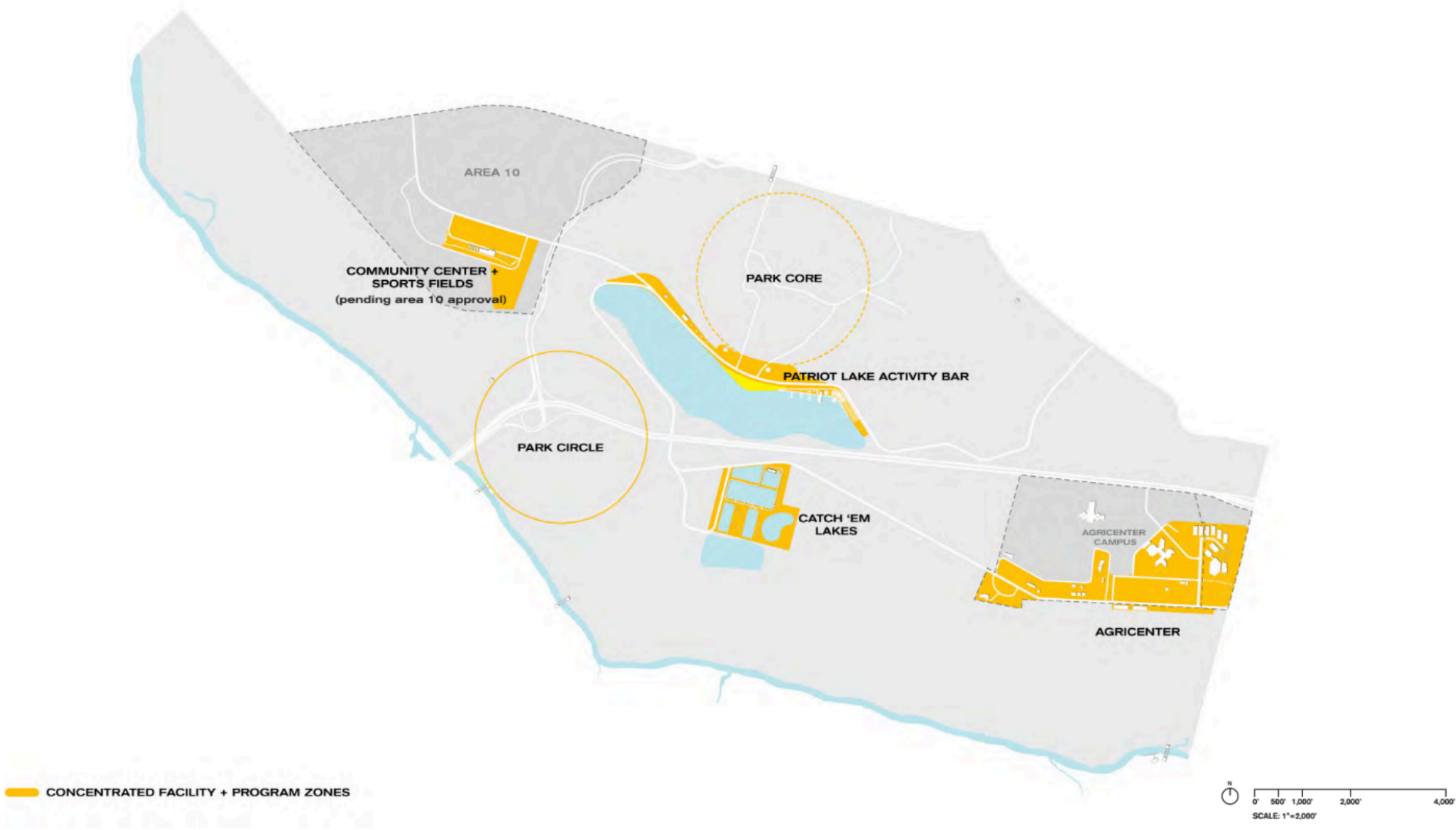


PLANT 1,000,000 NEW TREES



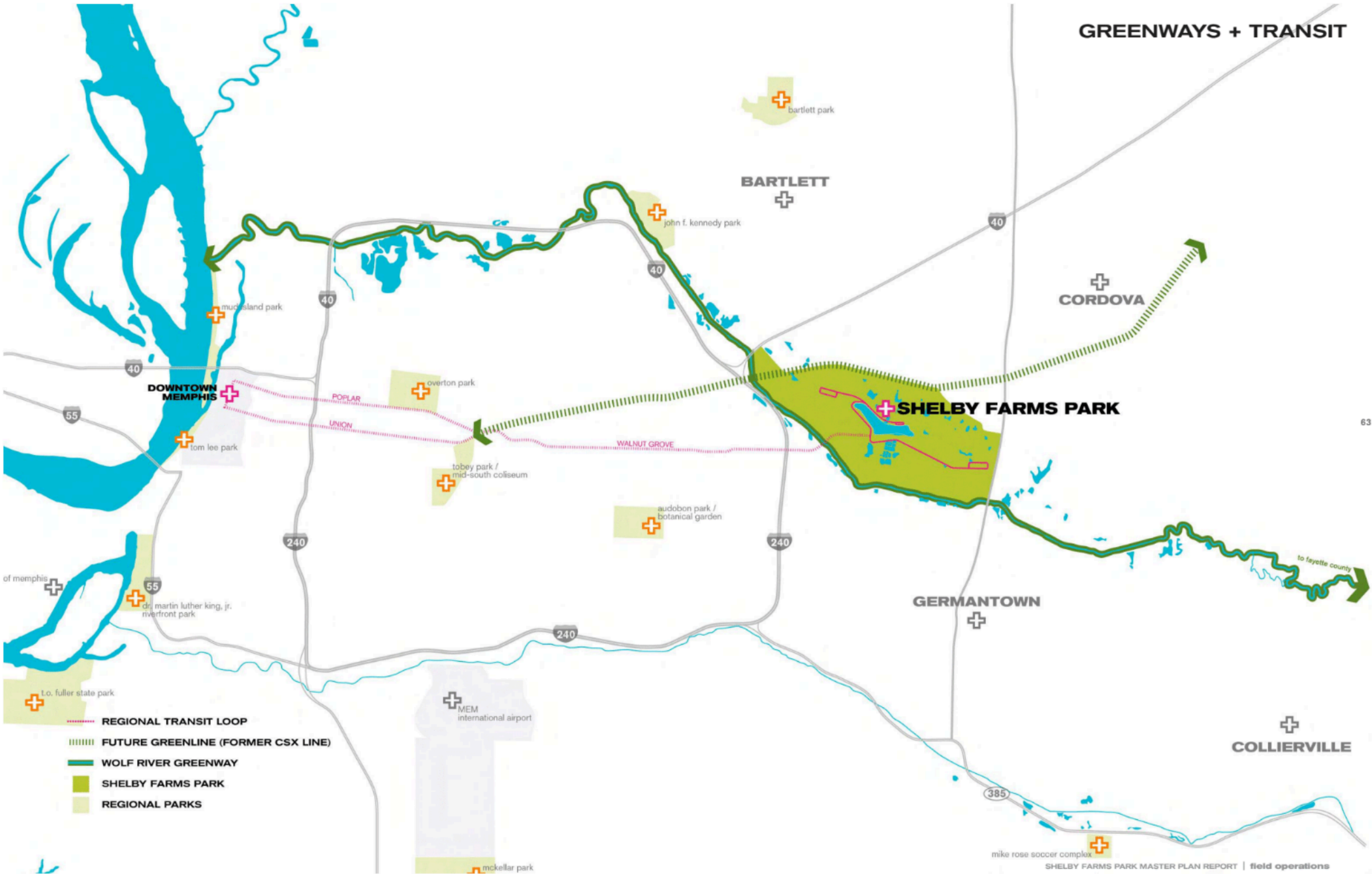


CONCENTRATE PROGRAM + FACILITIES

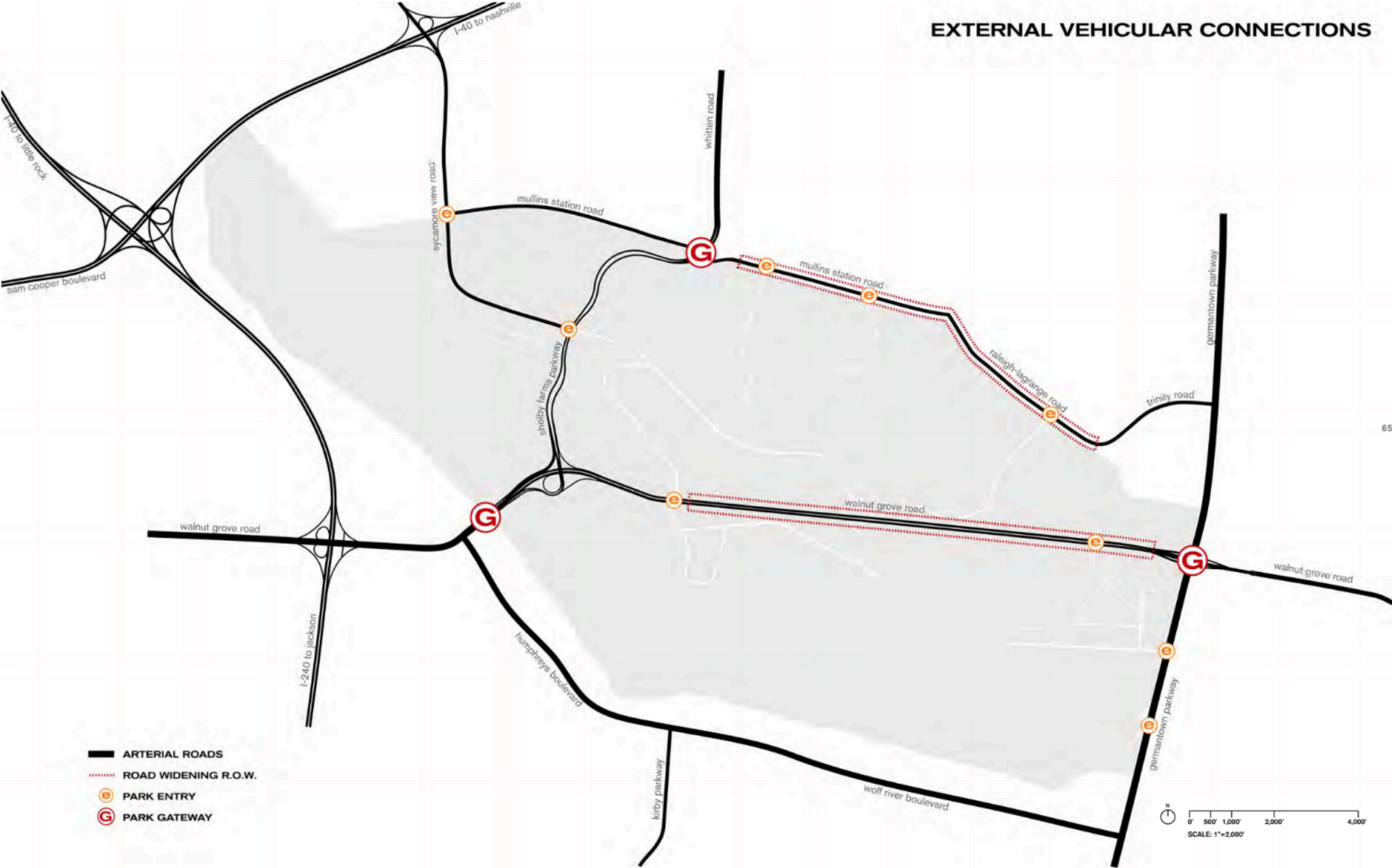


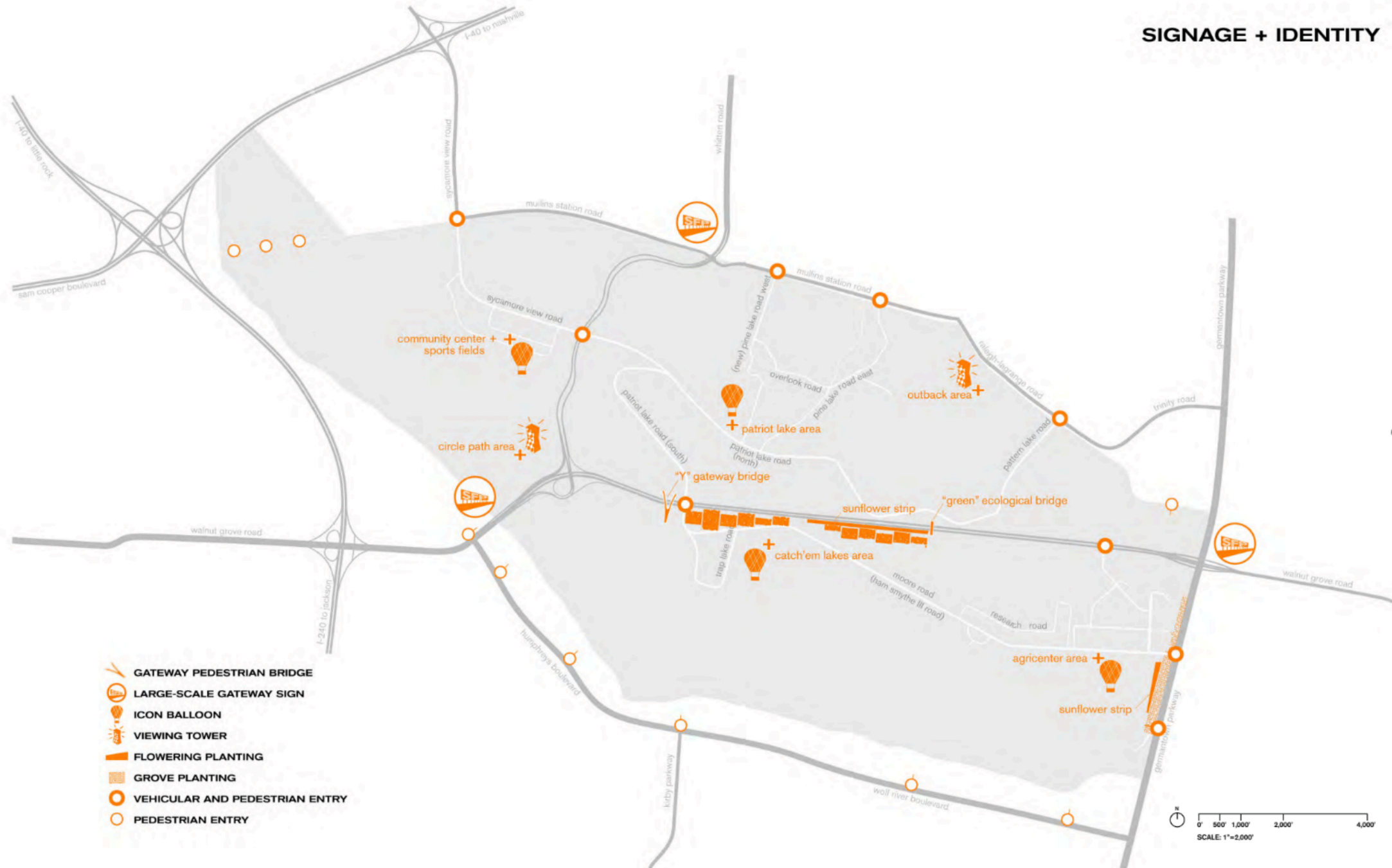




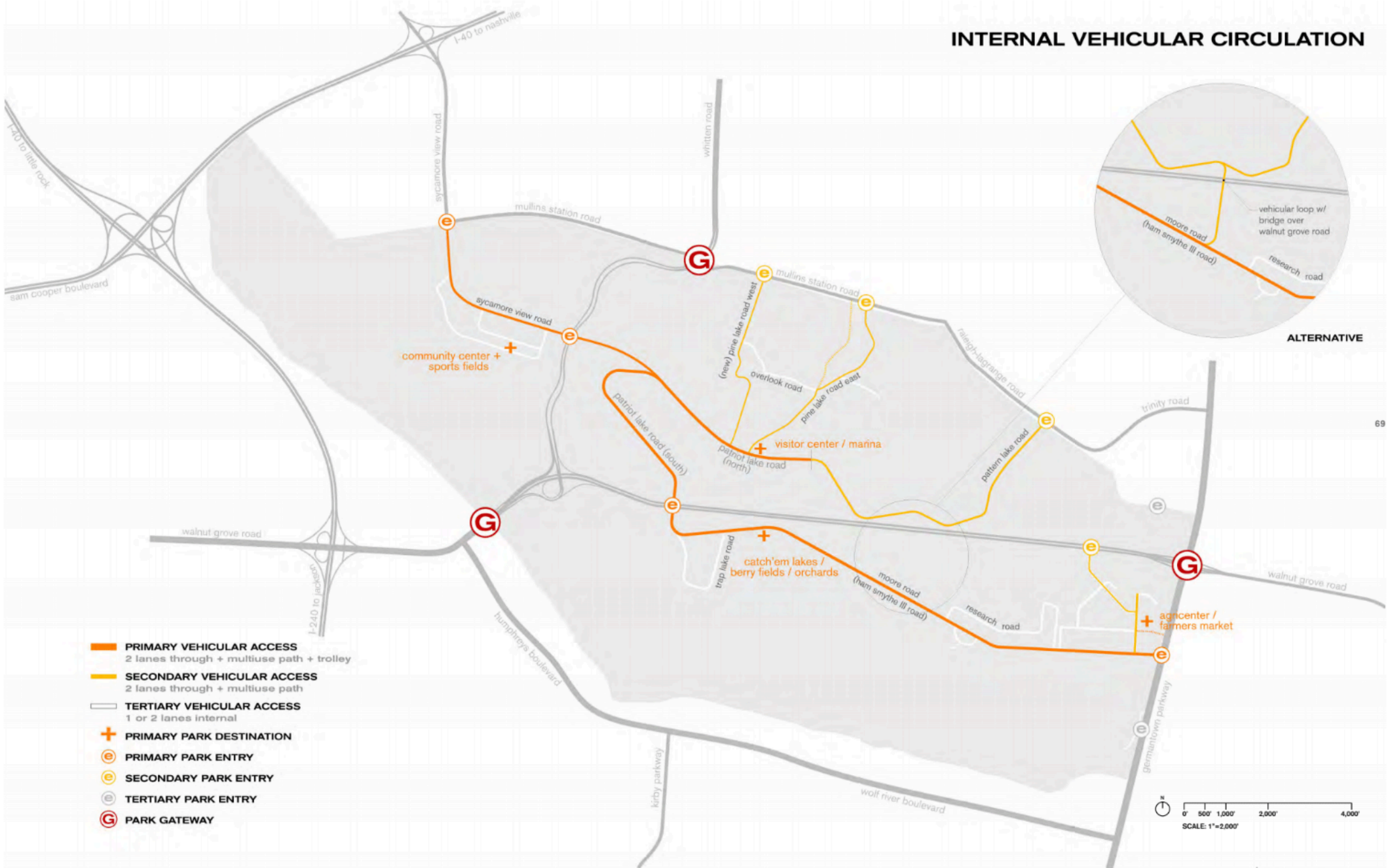


EXTERNAL VEHICULAR CONNECTIONS





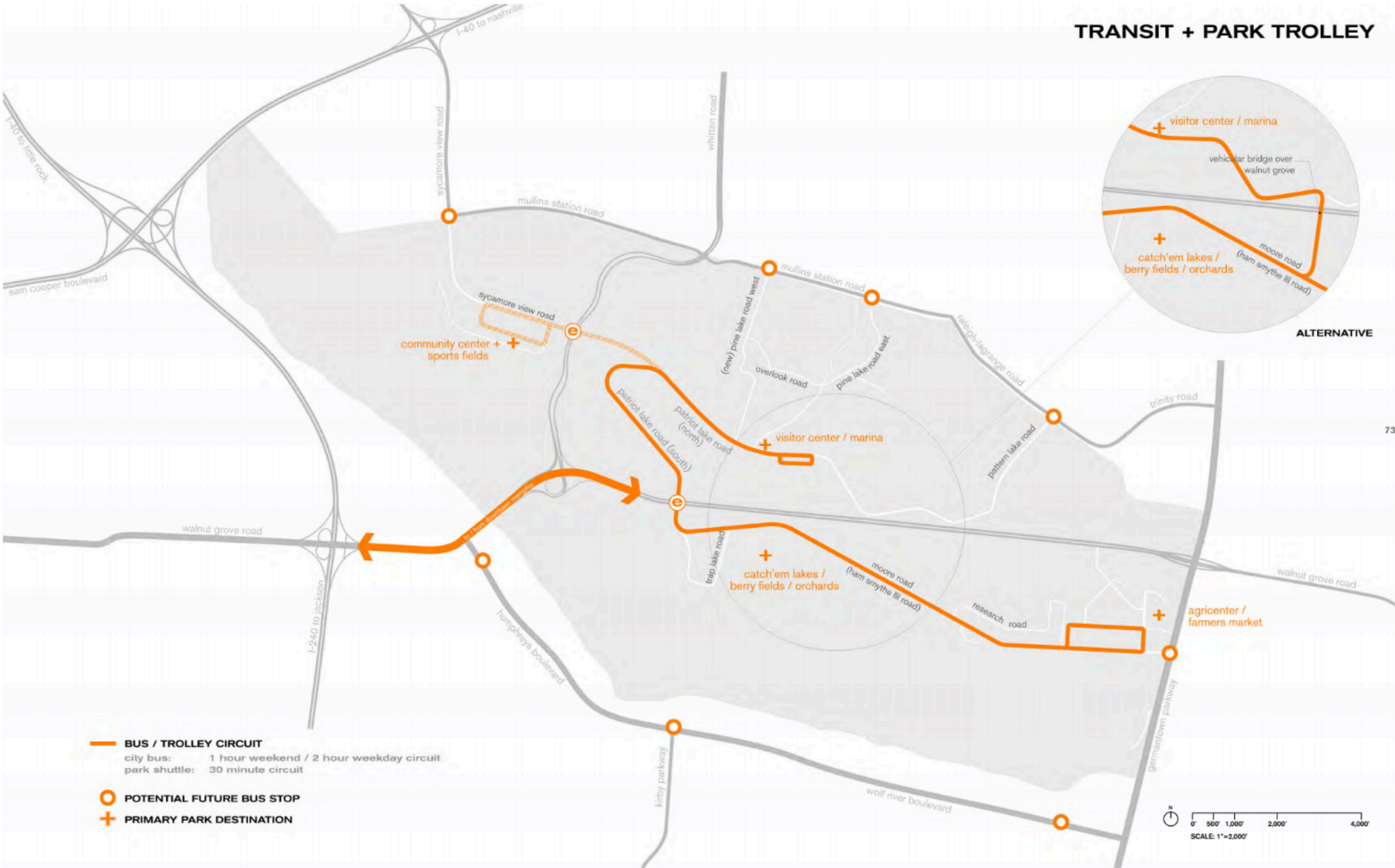
INTERNAL VEHICULAR CIRCULATION



PARKING STRATEGY



TRANSIT + PARK TROLLEY

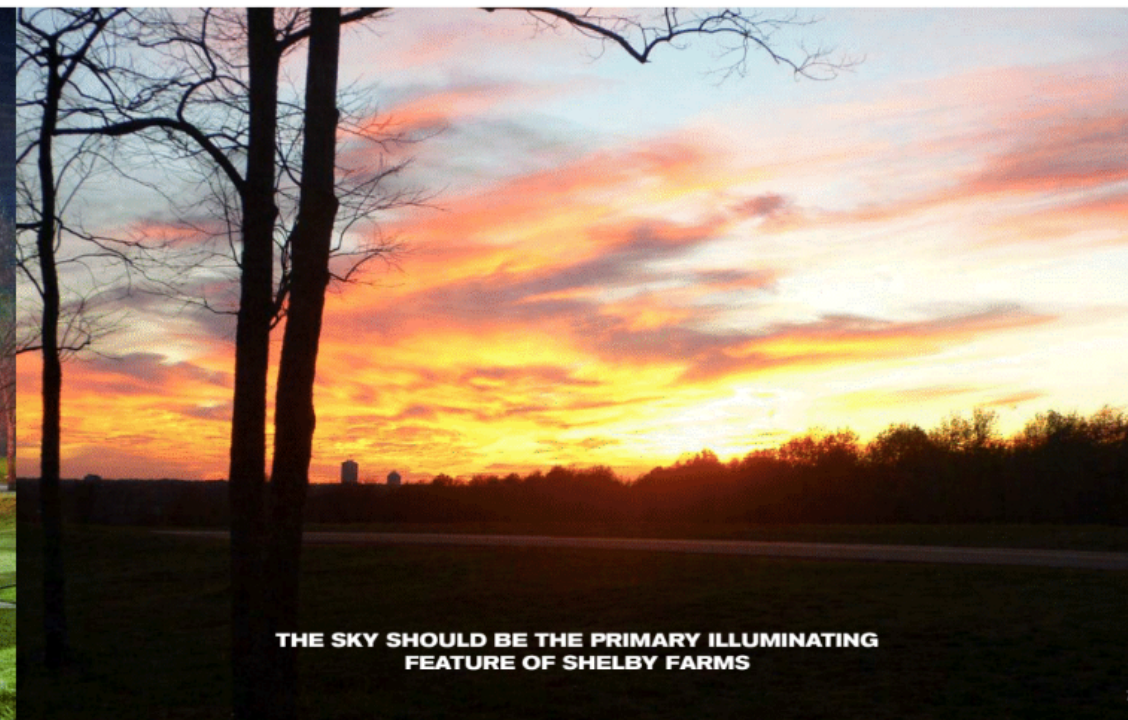


USER-SPECIFIC PATH + TRAIL SYSTEM

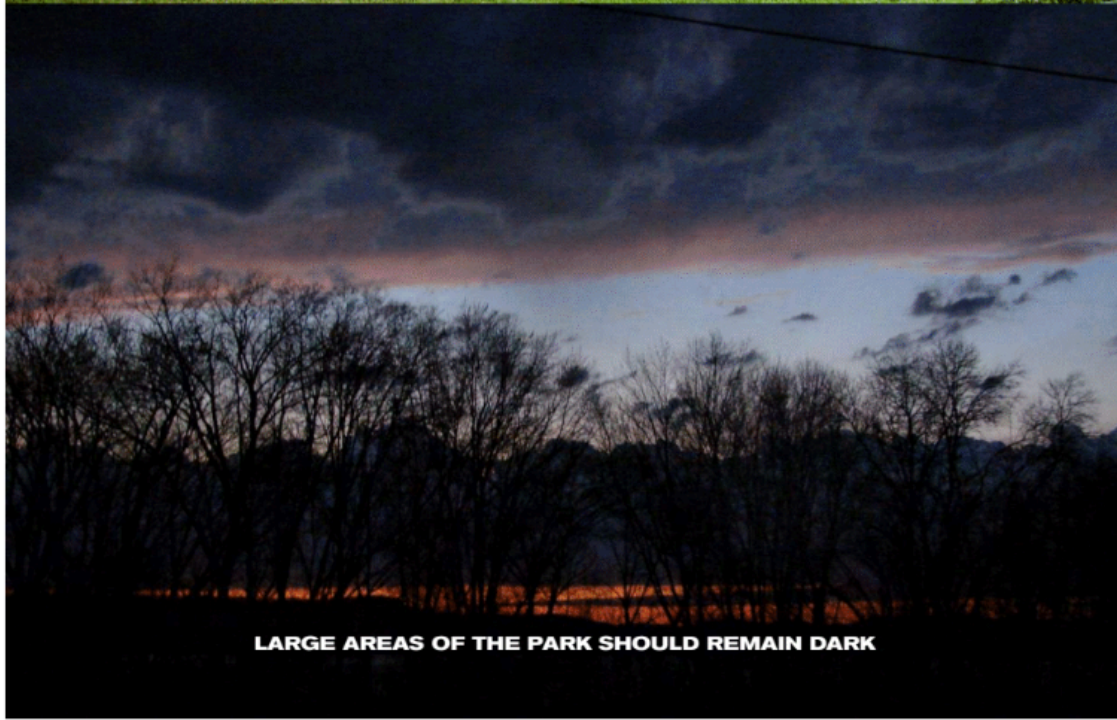




**LIGHTING SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED
AT DISCRETE AREAS WITHIN THE PARK**



**THE SKY SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY ILLUMINATING
FEATURE OF SHELBY FARMS**

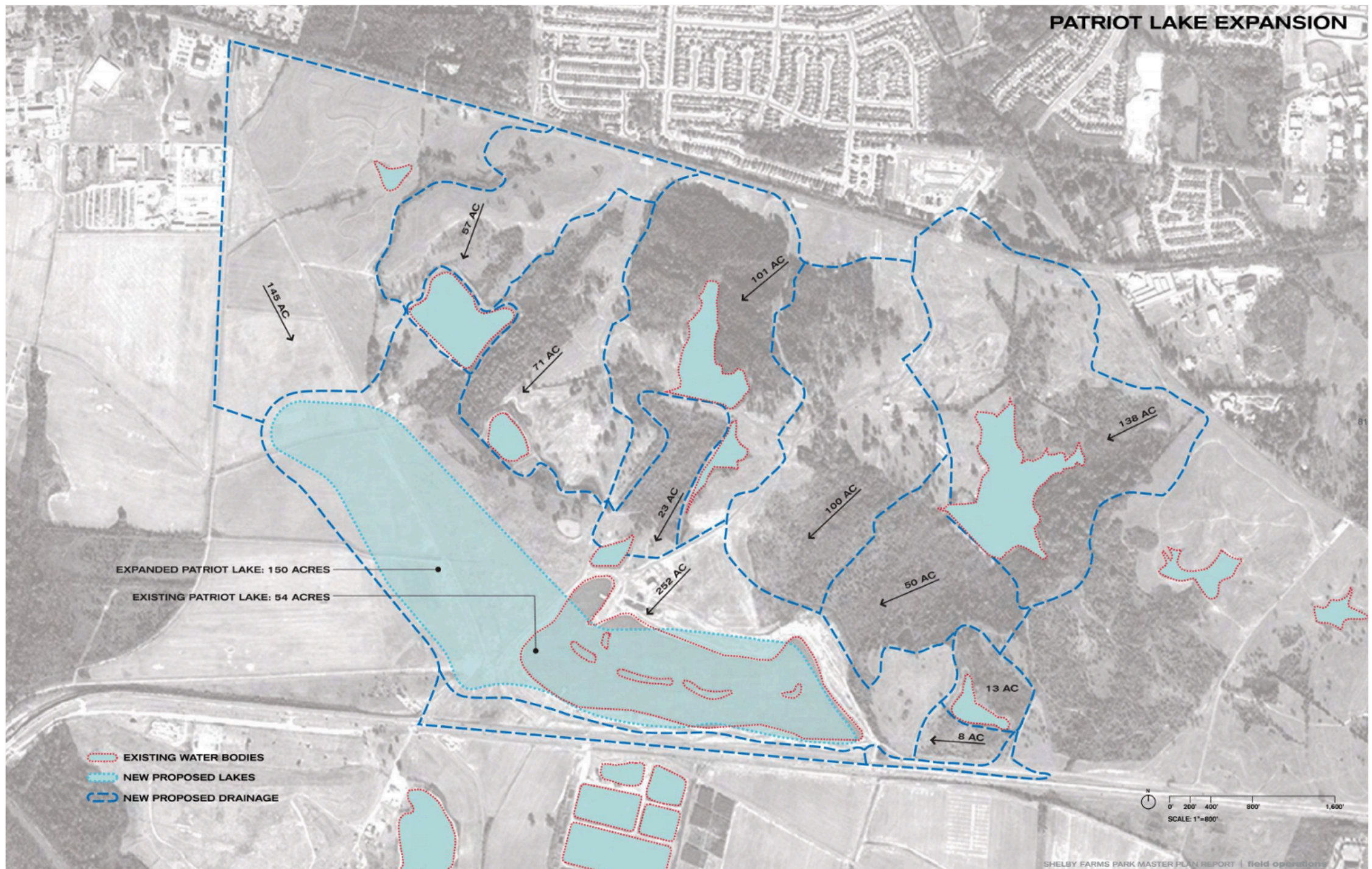


LARGE AREAS OF THE PARK SHOULD REMAIN DARK



**EVENT-RELATED LIGHTING CREATES A SENSE OF
TEMPORALITY + SPECTACLE**

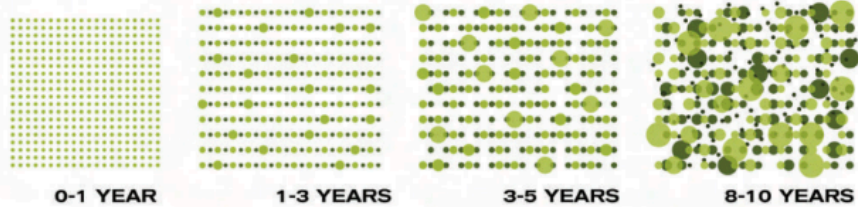




ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

- WATER
- WETLANDS
- CYPRESS SWAMP
- REFUGE
- MOWED FIELDS
- COMMUNITY GARDENS
- RESTORED NATIVE GRASSLANDS
- AGRICULTURAL FIELDS
- AGRICENTER + AREA 10
- TURF GRASS
- UPLAND FOREST
- BOTTOMLAND HARDWOOD FOREST

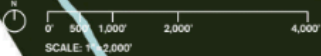
CANOPY COVER



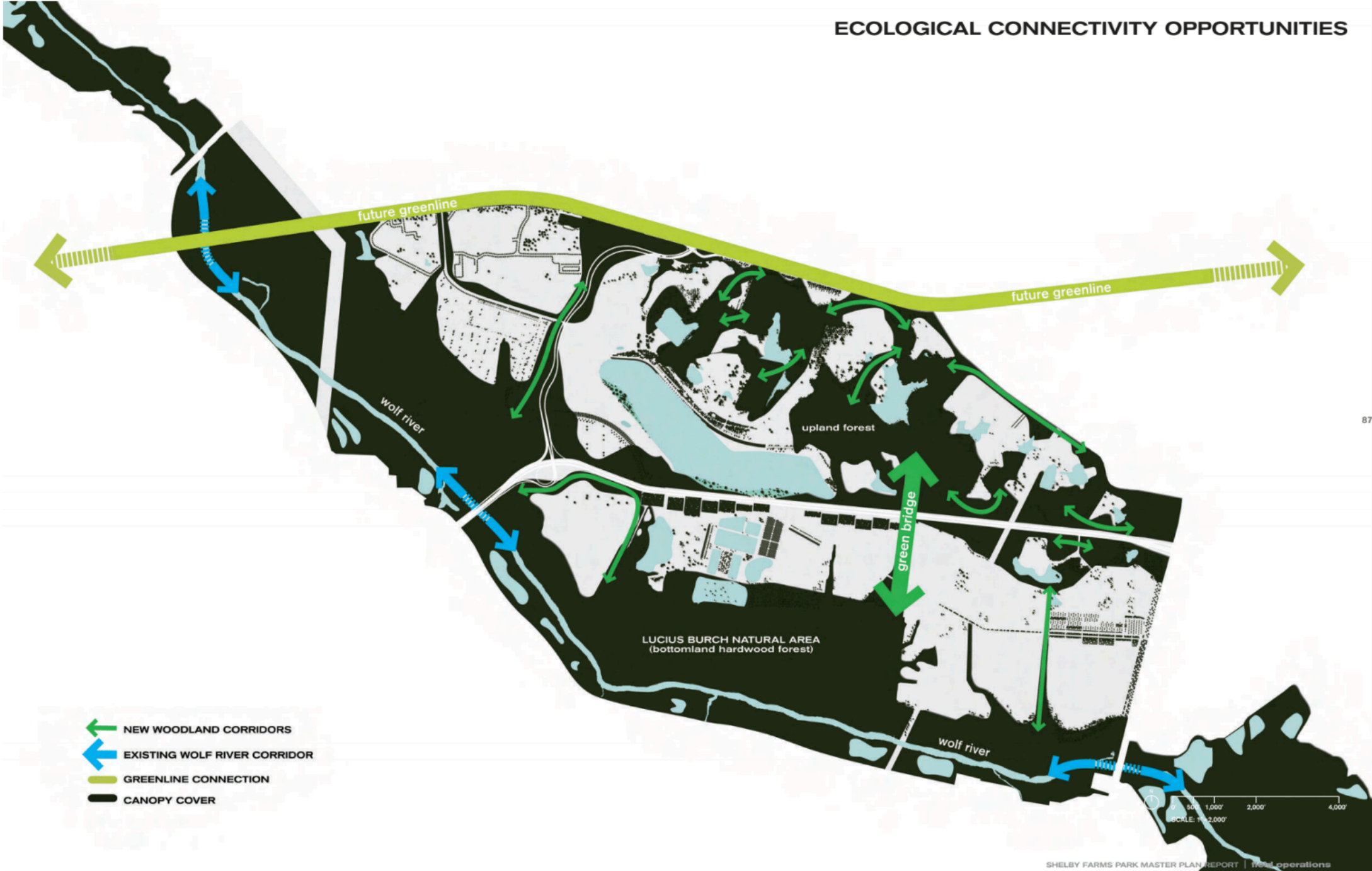
A mix of densely planted native tree saplings can be later thinned and transplanted elsewhere across the site to effectively "grow" a complex multi-aged woodland over time. Reforestation is most successful when a mixture of early-successional and later-successional tree species is planted.

49% OPEN LANDSCAPE
51% WOODLAND COVER

- ← HORIZON VIEWS
- ← INTERIOR PARK VISTAS
- PROPOSED CANOPY
- EXISTING CANOPY



ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES





EXISTING BOTTOMLAND HARDWOOD FOREST



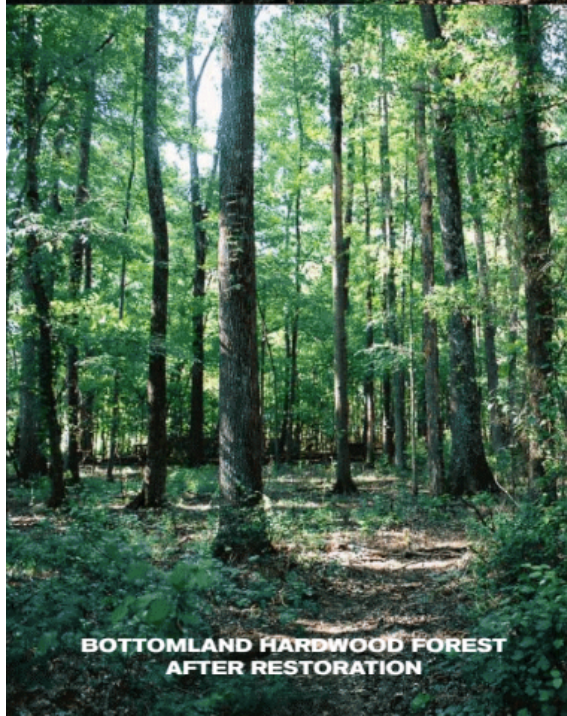
EXISTING UPLAND FOREST



EXISTING WETLANDS



EXISTING HARD EDGE CONDITION



**BOTTOMLAND HARDWOOD FOREST
AFTER RESTORATION**



UPLAND FOREST AFTER RESTORATION



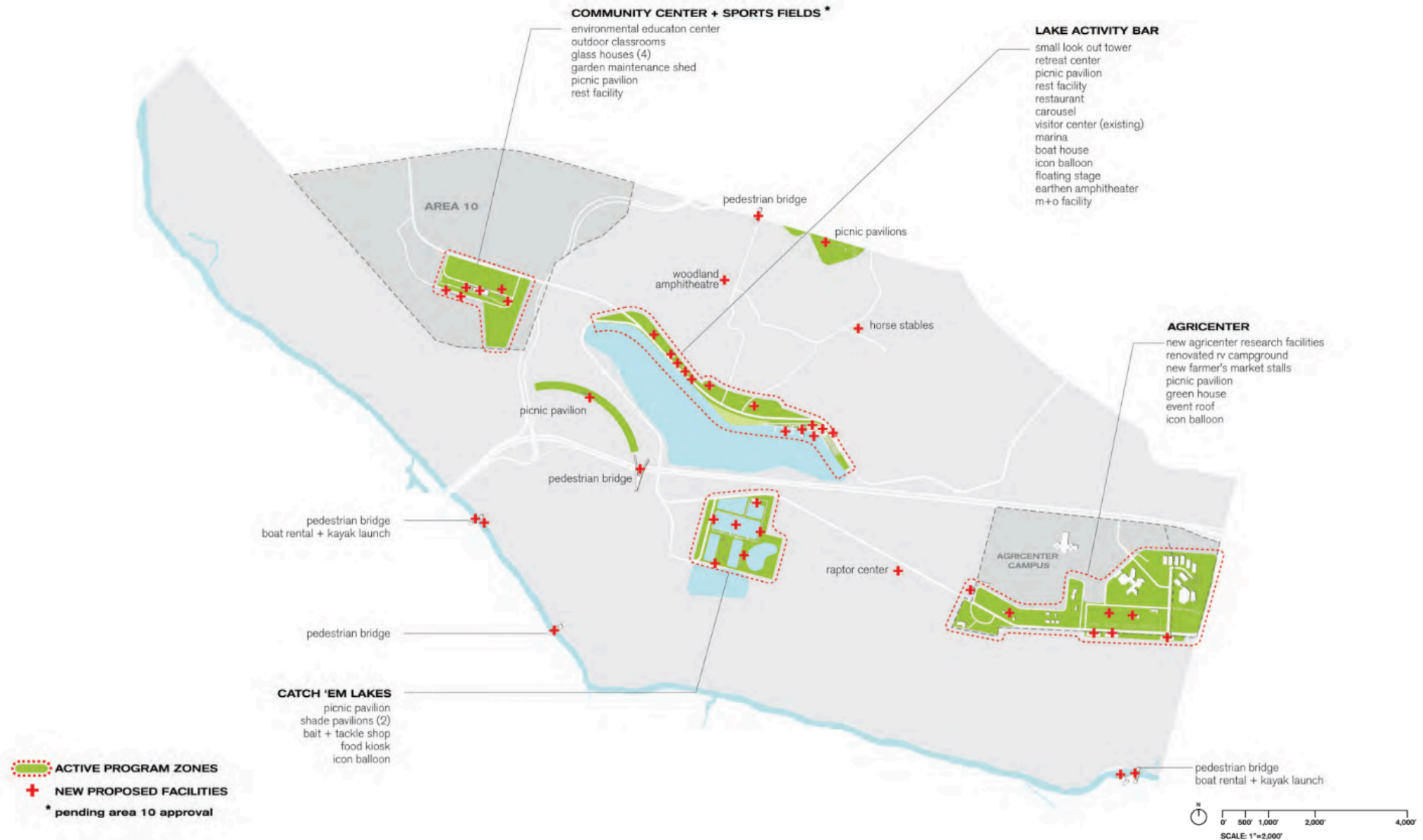
WETLANDS AFTER RESTORATION



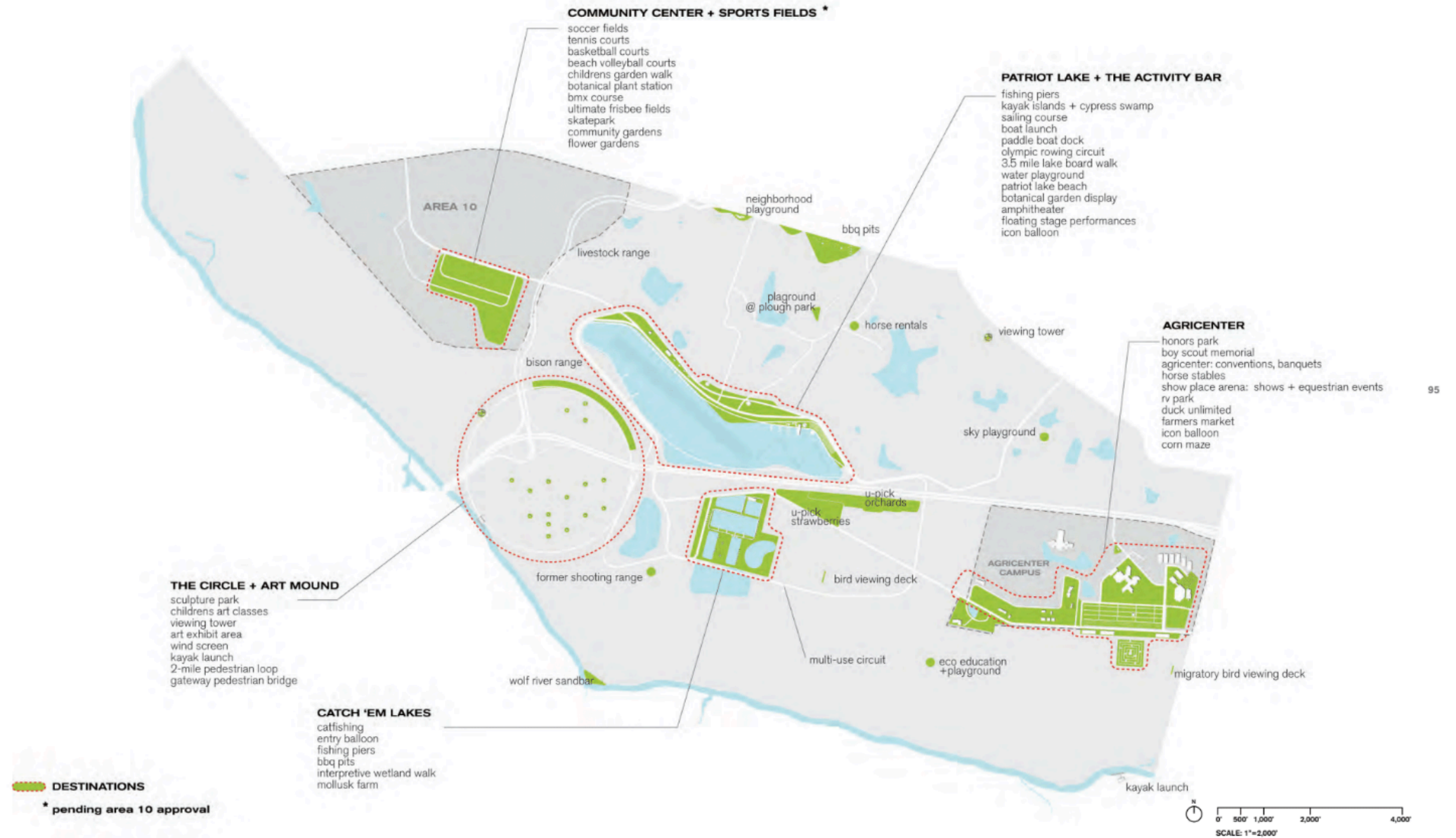
SOFT EDGE CONDITION AFTER RESTORATION



SMALL STRUCTURES + FACILITIES

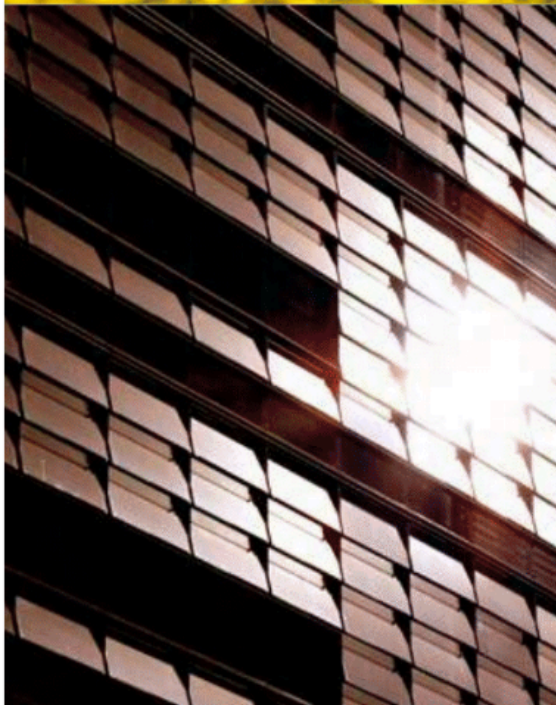


ACTIVITIES + DESTINATIONS



PARK MAINTENANCE AREAS





- la consideración del tiempo y los procesos;
- la superposición de superficies que contienen lo visible y lo invisible, lo objetivo y lo subjetivo, lo físico y lo histórico;
- Las múltiples escalas articuladas a través de las intervenciones, desde lo geográfico al cuerpo;
- el problema de la representación, la tensión dialéctica entre mapa y territorio.